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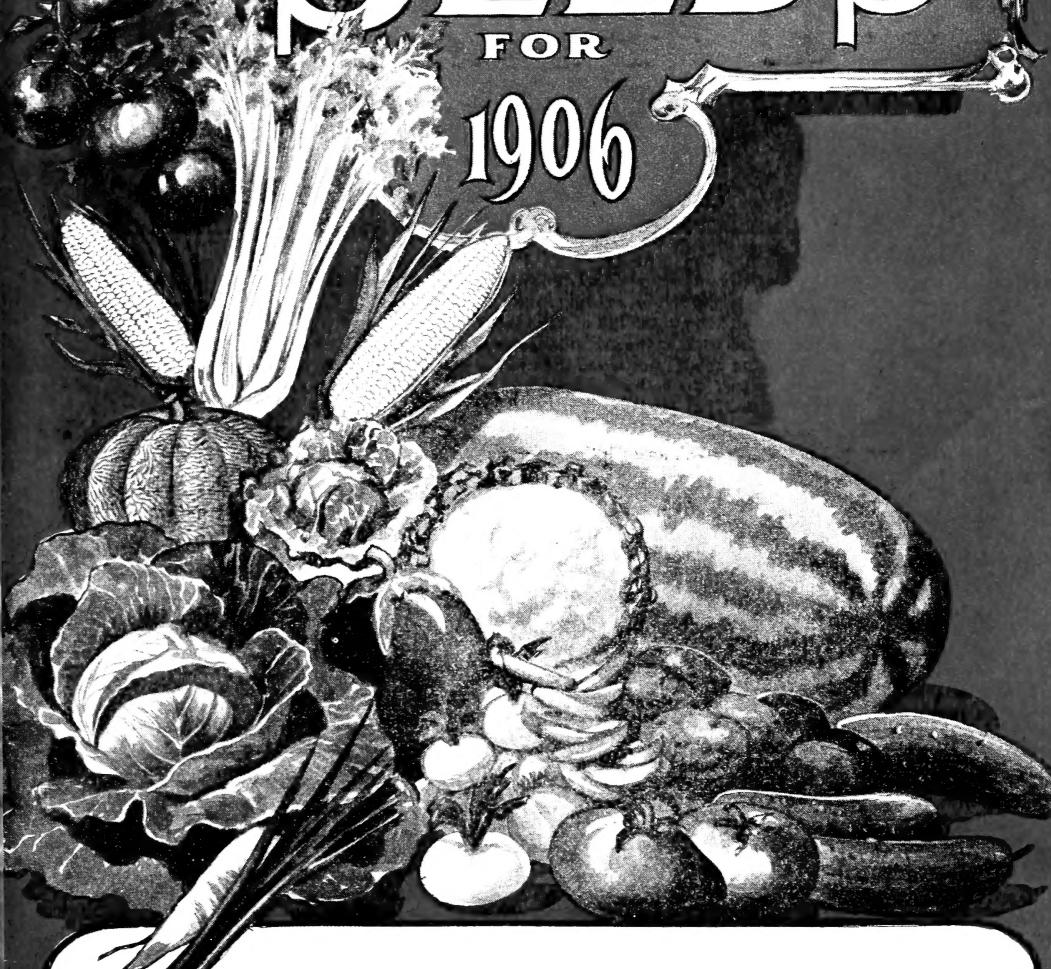
Pnt

W. W. TRACY, Jr.

PLANT SEED CO. RELIABLE SEEDS

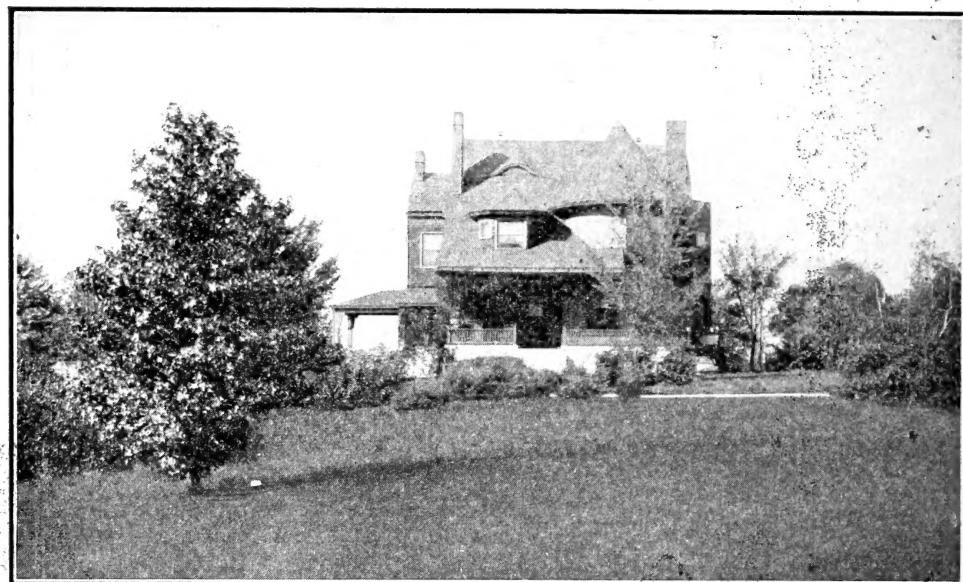
FOR

1906



W. W. TRACY, JR.

How to Make a Good Green Lawn



THE first step is to see that all hollows are filled and rough places smoothed down. The next is to prepare the ground deeply and thoroughly, by spading it and adding liberal quantities of manure. It will be all the better if this spading is done in the fall and the soil allowed to remain "turned up" during the winter months. Prepare and level it just as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, after which the surface should be gone over, first with a hoe, breaking up all lumps, and then with a garden rake, remembering that the more finely and completely the soil is pulverized, the better the lawn will be and the quicker its establishment. Before sowing apply a good sprinkling of **PLANT'S LAWN ENRICHER**.

Unquestionably, the best grass seed for this section of the country is **PLANT'S GREENLAWN** mixture, a blend of such fine grasses and white clover as an experience of nearly sixty years has demonstrated are best adapted to our soil and climatic conditions. The seed should be sown on a still day, when the soil is moist and the weather comparatively cool, either as soon as the ground can be properly prepared in the spring, or at any time between October 15th and December 1st in the fall. The proper quantity to use is one pound for every 300 square feet of surface. A yard 30x90 feet, for instance, contains 2700 square feet and requires nine pounds of seed. If the soil is fine and loose the seed should be raked in and if the weather is dry it is well to roll the surface.

The **GREENLAWN** mixture will show a fine growth in a few weeks. The grass should be cut as soon as tall enough, and then mown regularly every week or ten days as long as the weather is cool and moist. When it becomes hot and dry the mower should not be used so frequently and the cutting bar should be raised as high as possib'e. This will prevent burning. Don't be afraid of giving too much water. Sprinkle, or rather soak, after sunset or when it is cloudy, remembering that a light sprinkling does more harm than good. It is preferable during the season of vigorous growth, when the mower is used weekly, to leave the clippings on the lawn, where they not only act as a mulch, but decay and are driven into the soil by the rains, restoring a portion of its fertility. Only in cases of neglect, when the grass has become so high that the clippings are unsightly, is it necessary to remove them.

Lawns should be fertilized annually, either in the fall or spring, and all thin or bare places should be re-seeded with the **GREENLAWN** mixture. The best fertilizer for our soil and climate is **PLANT'S LAWN ENRICHER**, prepared from our own formula. It is clean, odorless and agreeable to handle, and contains ingredients which produce a strong rapid growth of grass.

	1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	½ Bu. (7 lbs.)	Bu. (14 lbs.)
PLANT'S, FANCY (in bulk).....	25¢	45¢	65¢	.....	.....
" GREENLAWN " SEED (in pound cartons only).....	25¢	45¢	65¢	\$1.00	\$2.00
" EVERGREEN " (in bulk).....	20¢	35¢	50¢	.....	1.40
" GOLD MEDAL " LAWN (in bulk). Sufficient for.....	15¢	25¢	35¢	.70	1.40
	300 sq. ft.	600 sq. ft.	900 sq. ft.	3000 sq. ft.	½ acre.
	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
LAWN ENRICHER	25¢	50¢	75¢	\$1.25	\$2.50
Sufficient for.....	500 sq. ft.	1000 sq. ft.	2500 sq. ft.	5000 sq. ft.	10000 sq. ft.

ALFRED PLANT,
President

FREDERICK S. PLANT,
Vice-President and Manager

FRANK E. RAWLINGS,
Secretary

Plant Seed Company

ESTABLISHED 1845

Growers and Distributors of

BEANS, PEAS, SWEET CORN, VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WHICH ARE PRODUCED IN LOCALITIES BEST ADAPTED TO THEIR
FULLEST DEVELOPMENT

Jobbers and Recleaners of

CLOVERS, TIMOTHY, MILLETS,
GRASSES, RED TOP, RAPE, CANE,
KAFFIR CORN, COW PEAS, POP
CORN, SEED GRAINS, POULTRY
FEED, ETC.

814 and 816 North Fourth Street

817 and 819 North Third Street

DEAR SIR:

ST. LOUIS, SEASON 1906

Sixty Years' We issue this catalogue in the interest of your local merchant, **Experience** and to create a larger demand for *Plant Seed Company's Seeds*.

We have been catering to the needs of the public for sixty years, and continued patronage is assurance that our seeds are to be relied upon.

Expert Advice There is a disposition on the part of many to always buy where the price is lowest, and if the final result of your crop is of no consideration, this is all right, but lowering the price of seeds is always done at the expense of quality. Quality in vegetable and flower seeds is maintained only by constantly exercising the greatest vigilance. No larger knowledge of our business is needed to produce a crop of seed than that possessed by the average farmer or gardener, but to maintain the purity of each variety is where the training of the skilled grower and expert seedsman comes into play, and which adds expense in ways which cannot always be readily seen, and covers years of patient effort.

Our Sign Stands for Quality It is this knowledge which we claim to possess, and wherever you see **Our Sign** it will always be the assurance of high quality; and if other conditions of soil and season are favorable, harvests should result that will bring you top market prices for your crops.

How to Secure Our Seeds Insist on your home dealer handling *Plant's Reliable Seeds*, and if he does not carry them, and you know of no merchant in your vicinity who does, send us before April the names and addresses of all near-by merchants who handle seeds and we will mail you, free of charge, our World's Fair Collection of Flower Seed Packets, valued at twenty-five cents.

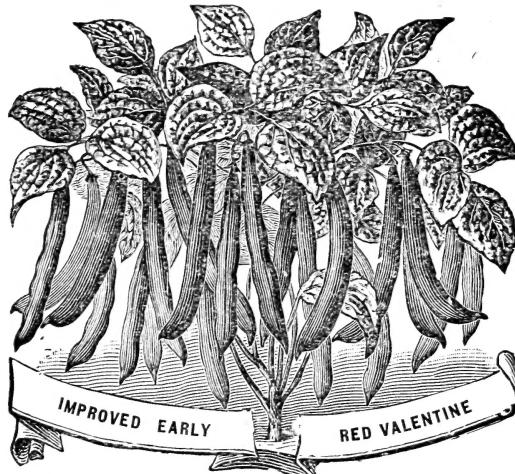
Yours respectfully,
PLANT SEED COMPANY.

Plant Seed Co's Choice Selected Strains of
VEGETABLE SEEDS

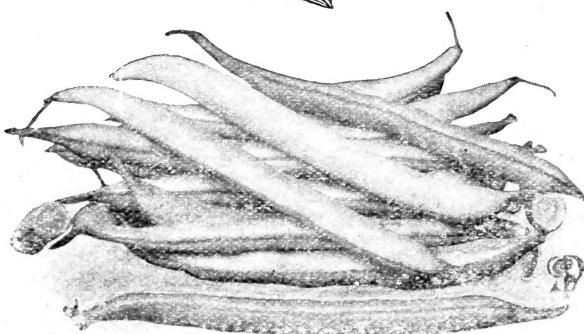
BEANS—The Best Garden Varieties.

All garden beans are tender and should not be planted until danger from late frosts has passed. Any ordinary, good warm garden loam will grow the dwarf kinds well. The wax-pod varieties should have a richer soil than the green pod. The best method of culture is to plant in rows two feet apart, sowing the beans two inches apart and two inches deep in the rows. When the second pair of leaves appear, thin out to a single plant every four to six inches, or to clumps of three or four, a foot apart. Keep them well hoed and draw the earth up to the stems, but only when dry. Working them when wet with rain or dew, makes them more liable to rust and injures the crop. For succession, sow at intervals of about two weeks until late in August.

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS—Green Podded Sorts



Early Red Valentine—This variety was for many years the standard green-pod snap bean and the improved strain we now offer is not surpassed for earliness and quality. The pods are fleshy, round and saddle-backed, and are very profuse. It is a sure-cropper under all conditions. The bushes grow uniformly to a height of about fifteen inches and the pods are tender and of the finest flavor. They are ready to pick about five weeks after germination. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 30 cents.



"BOUNTIFUL" FLAT GREEN POD

Bountiful—Of thrifty growth; rust and mildew proof, is very hardy, extremely early, bountifully prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. Bears immense green pods, thick, broad and extra long, of the highest quality. Is absolutely stringless. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

Extra Early Longfellow—An ideal snap bean, a-prolific producer of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging over six inches in length, tender and brittle and having no strings except when quite old. The flavor is delicious. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents.

OTHER STANDARD GREEN POD VARIETIES.

	Pint	Quart
EARLY MOHAWK—Long, flat straight pods. Hardy and productive.....	15c	25c
EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE—Ten days earlier than the original, and equally good.....	20c	30c
LONG YELLOW, SIX WEEKS—Early and popular. Excellent quality.....	20c	30c
ROUND YELLOW, SIX WEEKS—Pods rounder, thicker; more fleshy than Long Yellow.....	20c	30c
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A sterling variety, entirely stringless.....	20c	35c
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—An improved strain of above.....	20c	35c
REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1—Still very popular and an enormous producer.....	20c	30c

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS—Wax Podded Sorts

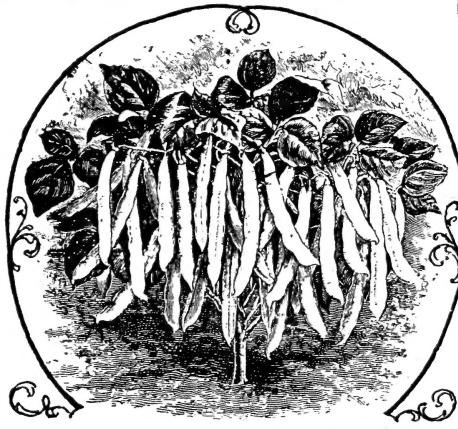


IMPROVED RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX

same time as the Kidney Wax. Pint, 20 cents.
Quart, 40 cents.

ROUND PODWHITE WAX—A new sort
and we think very desirable, especially for the home garden. The vine is dwarf, spreading and very productive. The exceedingly beautiful pods are round, long, slightly curved, very white and wax-like, stringless, cylindrical and of the best quality. They are uniformly perfect, an ill-shaped one being rarely seen. Seed long, cylindrical, nearly white, with a little dark marking about the eye. Pint, 25 cents.
Quart, 45 cents.

Prolific German Black Wax—A much improved strain of the old Black Wax. Its habit of growth is stronger, it has longer, straighter, and more rounded pods, and it is far more productive. Market gardeners consider it an exceptionally valuable



ROUND POD WHITE WAX

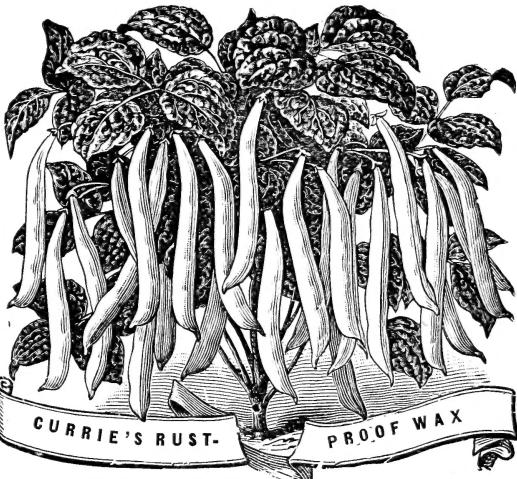
of the small-podded, very early Sieva or "Butter Bean," of the South. It is especially suited to sandy soil and warm locations. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 45 cents.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Extra Early, hardy and productive.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c
ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—A favorite with many gardeners and truckers.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c
GOLDEN-EYED WAX—Very early, but rather stringy. Pods long and broad.....	Pt. 20c, Qt. 35c
PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—More productive than Prolific German.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c
DAVIS WHITE WAX—Immensely productive, with pods 6 inches long	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c

New Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax—

This is a great improvement on the old Golden Wax and is the standard variety for general use with market gardeners, as well as for growing in the home garden. The pods are straight and succulent, broad, flat and of a clear yellow color. They are borne in great profusion. The quality is unusually fine and the pods are tender and brittle. The illustration, engraved from a photograph, gives a good idea of the habit of growth, shape of pods, and abundance of crop. We commend it to our customers as a superior wax bush bean in every respect. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 40 cents.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—This improved strain of the original Golden Wax, we have found to be one of the very best. It is absolutely rust-proof; the pods grow long and flat; are very tender and of the finest quality. It is early, productive, practically stringless and should be generously planted, both by market and amateur gardeners. It ripens about the



sort, and it is equally useful for the home garden. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 45 cents.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS.

Burpee's Bush Lima—A true bush form of the large Lima, growing eighteen to twenty inches high, of vigorous branching habit. It is a marvelous yielder, the handsome pods containing three or four mammoth beans each, which are tender and of fine flavor. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 45 cents.

Henderson's Bush Lima—

A compact, bush form

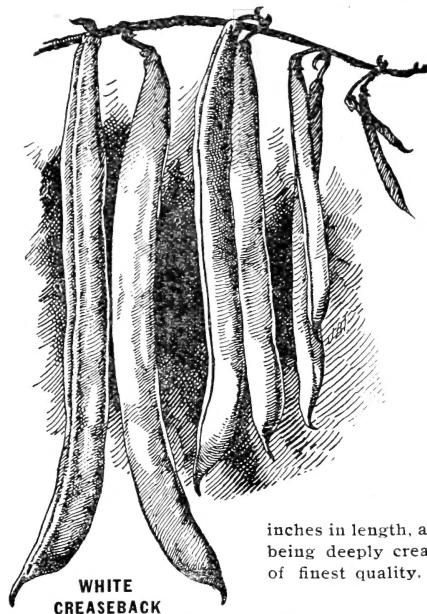


of the small-podded, very early Sieva or "Butter Bean," of the South. It is especially suited to sandy soil and warm locations. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 45 cents.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—Extra Early, hardy and productive.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c
ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX—A favorite with many gardeners and truckers.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c
GOLDEN-EYED WAX—Very early, but rather stringy. Pods long and broad.....	Pt. 20c, Qt. 35c
PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—More productive than Prolific German.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c
DAVIS WHITE WAX—Immensely productive, with pods 6 inches long	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c

Plant's Pole or Running Beans

Pole beans require a warmer and richer soil than the dwarf varieties. Set the poles four feet apart each way and plant four to six beans about one inch deep around each pole. Thin out to three plants to a pole if the soil is rich. Pole Limas should not be put into the ground until the soil is dry and warm, or they are apt to rot. Plant them with the eye down.



WHITE
CREASEBACK

White Creaseback—This is the very best early green-podded pole bean for snap shorts. The pods grow in clusters, are perfectly round and deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are entirely stringless, very meaty and of the choicest flavor. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents.

Lazy Wife—It has become immensely popular everywhere and is really without a rival for all-around merit. It is a lusty climber and the vines are fairly loaded with dark green pods ranging from four and one-half to six inches in length. The pods are broad, thick, tender, very fleshy and absolutely stringless, retaining all these qualities until nearly ripe. They are therefore unsurpassed for snap shorts, especially as the flavor is peculiarly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans, which are excellent for winter use. A splendid sort for the home garden. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents.

Kentucky Wonder—**(Old Homestead)**—This widely popular variety is an improved large-podded strain of the Southern Prolific and is enormously productive. The poles are literally covered from top to bottom with the silvery green pods. The pods, frequently over six inches in length, are so meaty that they are greater in width than in thickness, being deeply creased or saddle-backed. They are stringless when young and of finest quality. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents.

MISSOURI WHITE CORNFIELD	—A snap bean.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.
DUTCH CASEKNIFE	—A fine winter bean.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.
POLE HORTICULTURAL	—A snap, or shell bean....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.
RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT	—Excellent quality	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.
BLACK WAX POLE	—A superior sort for snaps.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.
GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX	—A profuse bearer.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.

POLE LIMA BEANS

LARGE WHITE	—The kind usually grown.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.
SMALL WHITE, OR SIEVA	—“Butter Bean”.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.
KING OF THE GARDEN	—Very productive.....	Pt. 25c, Qt. 40c.

ENGLISH BEANS

EARLY LONG POD	Pt. 25c, Qt. 45c.
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BORECOLE OR KALE

Kale makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. Sow from May to July and cultivate the same as cabbage. For early spring use sow in September and protect during winter.

DWARF SIBERIAN—Of dwarf, compact growth and very hardy. Ounce, 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

DWARF GERMAN GREEN—Tender and delicate. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cents.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH—Ounce, 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cents.

COLLARDS—A form of cabbage much grown in the South. The fresh growth at the top is very tender and delicate in flavor. Culture the same as cabbage. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

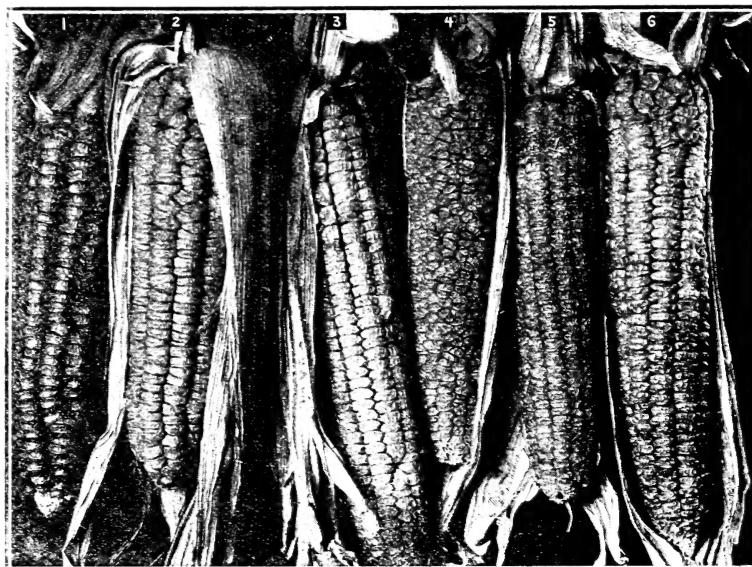
CORN SALAD—A good winter substitute for lettuce. Sow seed during moist weather in fall or early in spring in rows 9 to 12 inches apart. Cover with straw in winter. Oz., 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.



LAZY WIFE

PLANT SEED CO.'S CHOICE STRAINS OF SWEET CORN

Varieties of sweet or sugar corn are liable to rot in cold or wet ground and should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf and the soil has become warm. For succession, continue planting every two weeks until late in July, and fresh green corn may be had until frost. Plant the seed in rich, well manured ground, in hills, three feet apart each way, covering about half an inch and thinning out to three plants to a hill. Extra Early kinds may be planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, having the plants, when thinned, stand eighteen inches apart in the rows. Hoe and cultivate frequently and shallow, keeping the soil loose and fine until tassel appears. Break off the side shoots. To have the finest sweet corn, pick it just when the skin of the grain breaks at the slightest puncture. The quality will be inferior if either a few days too old or too young. One quart will plant 200 hills; eight to ten quarts is sufficient to plant an acre.



✓ Early White Cory—Extra early, ready for use in 60 days.

Produces two ears to the stalk. Sweet and well-flavored. (No. 1.) Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

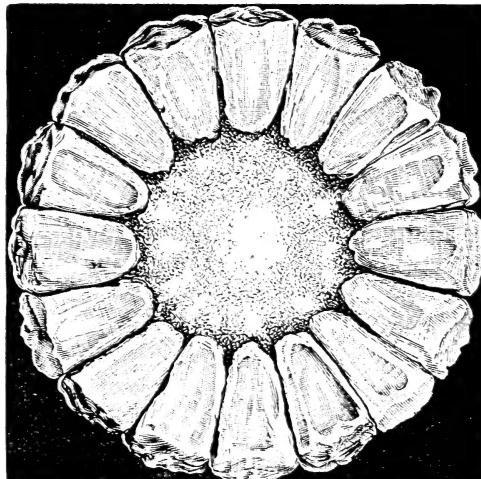
✓ Early Champion—Fully as early as the popular Crosby's Early while the ears are considerably larger and sweeter. (No. 2.) Pint, 15 cents. Quart, 25 cents.

✓ Burpee's White Evergreen—A choice selection of Stowell's Evergreen with grains pure white and of exquisite flavor, (No. 3.) Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

✓ Zig-Zag Evergreen—A very sweet variety eight days earlier than Stowell's and of equally good quality. (No. 4.) Pint, 20c. Quart, 30c.

✓ Peep o' Day—A dwarf, extra early variety, of remarkable excellence. Very productive and of vigorous habit. Extremely sweet. (No. 5.) Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

✓ Premo—Very hardy and vigorous, producing two ears to a stalk. A really superior extra-early sort. Sweet and fine flavored. (No. 6.) Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 30 cents.



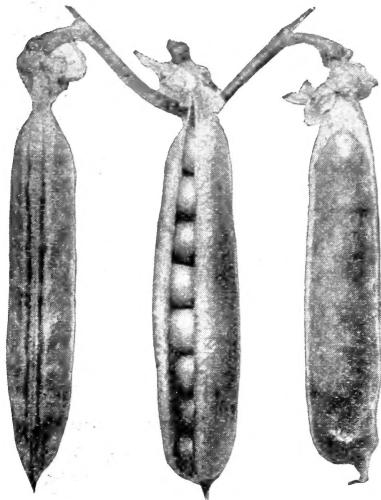
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

	Pint	Quart
MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—Large-eared and extra early. A fine table variety.....	15c	25c
EARLY MAMMOTH—A very fine large-eared second early.....	15c	25c
ADAM'S EARLY—Not a true sweet corn, but tender and well-flavored.....	15c	25c
ADAM'S EXTRA EARLY—Similar to Adam's Early but matures more rapidly.....	15c	25c
BURLINGTON HYBRID—Another improved Adam's Early and more prolific.....	15c	25c
MINNESOTA EARLY—One of the best and most popular earlies.....	15c	25c
SHAKER EARLY—Matures with Minnesota, but has larger ears.....	15c	25c
CROSBY'S EARLY—The favorite second early, of excellent quality.....	15c	25c
KENDELL'S EARLY GIANT—Large-eared and early. A fine table sort.....	15c	25c
PERRY'S HYBRID—Later than Minnesota. Red cob, large ears. A very good sort.....	15c	25c
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The sweetest of all and best for main crop.....	20c	30c
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The favorite late variety. Grains tender and sugary.....	15c	25c
MAMMOTH LATE—Very large and sweet. Later than Evergreen.....	15c	25c
Egyptian—Latest of all. Unusually sweet and tender.....	20c	30c
BLACK MEXICAN—Medium early and exceptionally sweet.....	15c	25c

PLANT SEED CO.'S NORTHERN GROWN SEED PEAS

The height, maturity and productiveness of garden peas vary according to soil and climate, but they may be grown very satisfactorily anywhere. The extra early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked—in this latitude they can frequently be planted in February. Continue sowing, for a succession, every two weeks until June; then stop until the last of August, when a good crop can be secured by planting the extra early and early sorts for fall use. In the home garden, sow in double rows six to eight inches apart and two to four inches deep, with the double rows two to three feet apart. Varieties growing two feet high or more should be supported with brush. The early kinds do best in light, warm soil. Later varieties require a rich loam, inclining to clay and should be planted deeper than the others. It is advisable to prepare the ground in the fall, as fresh or coarse manure will cause a heavy growth of vine and few peas. Give shallow cultivation, keep free of weeds, and earth them up twice during growth. Gather the pods as fast as they mature or they will not continue to bear. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the small, round sorts, and when planted early must have a dry soil, or they will rot. They are, however, the sweetest and best-flavored of all, and should be planted by everyone.



PLANT'S EXTRA-EARLY

Extra Early Sorts

Plant's Extra Early—We are absolutely confident, after long experience and the severest tests, that this Extra Early Pea is not only the earliest, but the very best of the smooth, white, extra earlies. It matures in from forty to forty-five days after germination, and the full, round, dark green pods are produced in wonderful profusion. Practically all the pods can be gathered at one or two pickings, and as they are of strong texture, are well fitted for shipping even long distances. The peas are of medium size, round, smooth, and of splendid flavor. The vines are very hardy, and seed may be sown as soon as the soil becomes mellow. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 30 cents.

OTHER EXTRA-EARLY VARIETIES

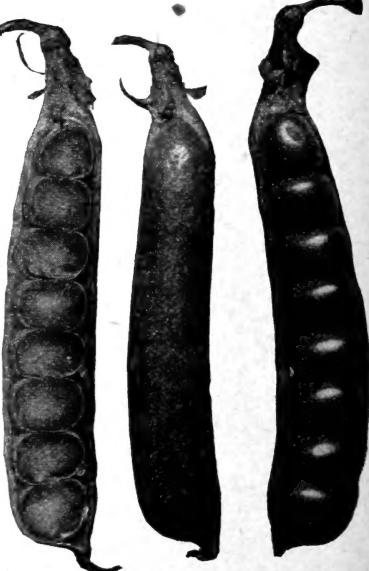
	Pint	Quart
ALASKA—Or "Earliest of all".....	15c	25c
ECLIPSE—Very quick grower.....	20c	35c
GRADUS—Also called "Prosperity".....	25c	45c
THOMAS LAYTON—Fully equal to Gradus.....	25c	45c
RURAL NEW YORKER—A fine pea.....	15c	25c
DAN O'ROURKE—A favorite extra-early.....	15c	25c
FIRST AND BEST—A first-class strain.....	15c	25c
PHILADELPHIA EARLY—A popular kind.....	15c	25c
EARLY MAY, OR FRAME—Extra early.....	15c	25c

Choice Dwarf EARLY PEAS

American Wonder—One of the very best of the earliest wrinkled Peas and a superior cropper, bearing large, well-filled pods, having from six to nine large peas in a pod. The vines are ten to twelve inches high, and of robust habit. A fine variety for the home garden. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 45 cents.

Plant's Earliest Dwarf—A specially selected and highly improved strain of the old Tom Thumb pea, so long a popular favorite in family gardens. It grows only ten to twelve inches in height, but is much more productive than many varieties twice its size. The pods are fair sized and are well filled with plump, tender and sweet-flavored peas of good size. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 40 cents.

McLean's Little Gem—A wrinkled variety, of similar habit to Plant's Earliest Dwarf, and maturing a few days later, or fifty to fifty-five days after planting. The vines grow from twelve to fifteen inches in height and are very productive. Pods two and one-half to three inches in length, round and filled with peas of delicious flavor. In fact they have the same sugary flavor as the late wrinkled sorts and the additional merit of earliness. A pea that always gives entire satisfaction. Pint 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.

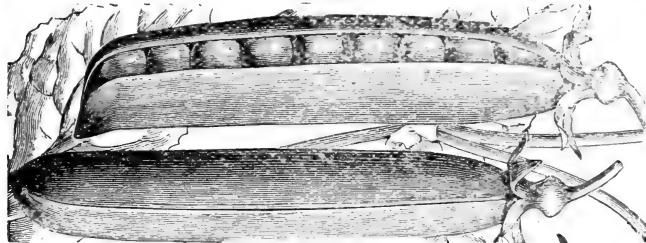


AMERICAN WONDER

OTHER EXCELLENT EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Larger pods than American Wonder, early and prolific.....	25c	45c
CARTER'S PREMIUM GEM—An improved McLean's Little Gem with longer pods.....	20c	35c

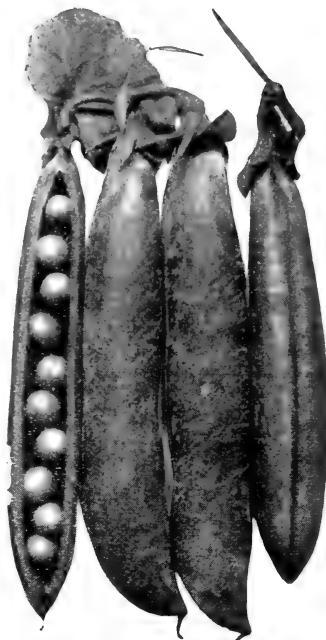
SECOND EARLY AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES



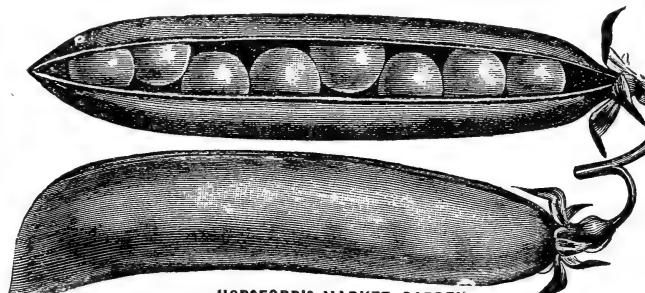
PRIDE OF THE MARKET

✓ **Pride of the Market**—This improved strain bears uniformly large handsome, dark-green pods which are filled with large peas of choice quality. The vines being of dwarf growth and not needing brush, make it desirable for small gardens. As the rows can be planted closely together, a crop nearly as large can be gathered as from tall sorts, which require brush. Pint, 25 cents. Quart, 45 cents.

✓ **Telephone**—A grand wrinkled pea, undoubtedly the best of the tall-growing sorts. Vines reach a height of four feet. It is a second early or medium variety, robust in habit and a wonderful producer. The pods are of largest size and remarkably handsome in appearance. They contain eight or ten peas each which are invariably plump, a pleasing pale green in color, and of a delightful sugary flavor, not surpassed by any other. Telephone is a perfect variety for the family garden. Pint, 20 cents. Quart, 35 cents.



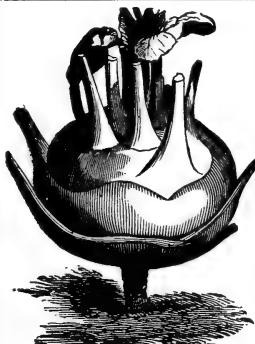
TELEPHONE



HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF MAIN CROP GARDEN PEAS

	Pint.	Quart.
✓ IMPROVED STRATEGEM—Very large pods. A favorite with market gardeners	25c	45c
✓ PLANT'S SECOND EARLY—One of the most productive. Large pods, fine quality	20c	35c
✓ TELEGRAPH—A large, fine mid-season pea, of excellent flavor	20c	35c
✓ ADVANCER—A fine sort of superior quality	15c	25c
✓ CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—The old standard wrinkled variety	15c	25c
✓ EVERBEARING—Well named; fine large peas. Height, twenty eight inches	15c	25c
✓ WHITE MARROWFAT—An old standard late, smooth pea. Three to five feet	15c	25c
✓ BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Fine for canning. Similar to the white	15c	25c
✓ DWARF GRAY SUGAR—An edible podded kind, growing about two feet high	25c	40c
✓ TALL MELTING SUGAR—The standard edible pod sort. Height, five feet	25c	40c



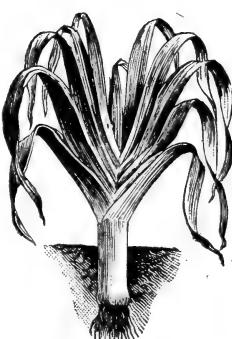
KOHL-RABI

Cultivation same as for cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed-bed, and, in hoeing, not to heap too much earth about them. Keep weeds down and when the thickened stems above ground are two or three inches in diameter they should be used at once, as they get tough with age.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA...Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c
EARLY PURPLE VIENNA...Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c

LEEK

Sow the seed and cultivate the young plants the same as for onions. Transplant to a prepared bed in rows one foot apart and four or five inches apart in the row. Set the roots deeply and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so they will be well blanched by the time they are ready for use. Fine for soups or stews.



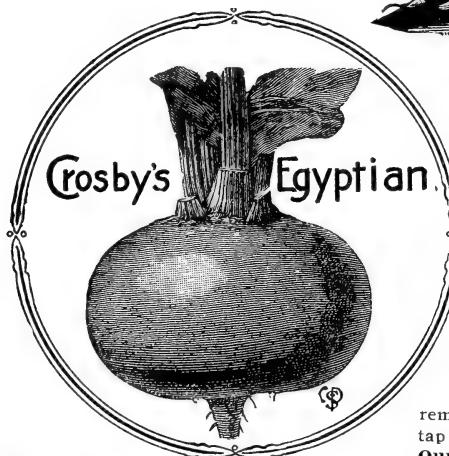
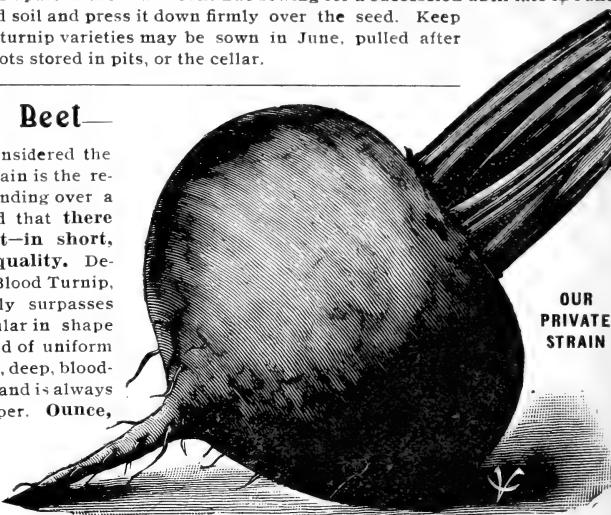
LARGE LONDON FLAG—The best variety and kind usually grown.....Ounce, 15c

PLANT'S CHOICE GARDEN BEETS

The soil best suited for Beet culture is a deep, rich, sandy loam, which should be loose and light. If wanted very early, sow in hot beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow as early as the ground can be worked, in drills a foot to eighteen inches apart and one inch deep. When the plants are large enough, thin out to stand four to six inches apart in the row. Continue sowing for a succession until late in June. If possible, always sow in freshly prepared soil and press it down firmly over the seed. Keep them well cultivated. For winter use, the turnip varieties may be sown in June, pulled after the first frost, the tops removed and the roots stored in pits, or the cellar.

Plant's Improved Turnip Beet

The Blood Turnip Beet has always been considered the standard for general use. This special strain is the result of careful growing and selection, extending over a number of years, until we are now satisfied that there is no chance for further improvement—in short, that it is perfect in every desirable quality. Developed from a choice strain of the Early Blood Turnip, it is much earlier in maturing and greatly surpasses that variety in flavor. It is perfectly globular in shape and of the largest size. Tops are small and of uniform growth. The flesh is fine grained, of a rich, deep, blood-red color, which is retained when cooked, and is always very sweet and tender. An excellent keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



Crosby's Egyptian—An improved strain of the Egyptian Beet, which we specially recommend as an extra early and superior sort. It has been so improved in shape, size, appearance and quality, as compared with the original that it is now an entirely distinct variety. It has a large, globe-shaped root, is smooth, of a deep blood color, and is of the finest quality. The tops are small. As it is so early and of such perfect shape, it is a great favorite with market gardeners. We offer the true strain. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Electric—An Extra Early Blood Turnip Beet. Ideal for the table. Has fine grained, rich, red flesh. Exceedingly tender and remarkably sweet. Shape round, with small tap root and small leaves. A superior sort. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



Crimson Globe—This splendid variety gives thorough satisfaction. The root is medium sized, round and smooth, with small tap. The flesh is extremely tender, deep crimson colored and free from strings and fiber. In flavor it is deliciously sweet, making an ideal beet for table use. The very dark leaves are small and borne on slender stems. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Long Smooth Blood—This is the best long, red beet on the market and a great favorite in the country, as it is of exceptional quality, both as a table beet and for stock feeding. It is tender, sweet and of a rich carmine color. Ounce, 10c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF BEETS

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

EGYPTIAN—Very early, of dark blood color and good quality.....	10c	20c
ECLIPSE—One of the best table beets, and of superior quality.....	10c	20c
LENTZ—Popular with truckers. Larger and better than Egyptian.....	10c	20c
BASSANO—Flesh white and light red mixed. Very tender and sweet....	10c	20c
EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—The best market sort for late planting..	10c	20c
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Richly colored; flat shape; a good keeper....	10c	15c
DEWING'S BLOOD TURNIP—Fine form and flavor; good for market..	10c	20c
DETROIT DARK RED—Globular; bright red; tender and sweet.....	10c	20c
HALF LONG BLOOD—Pear shaped roots; of extra quality.....	10c	20c
SWISS CHARD—(Sea Kale Beet) Excellent for greens.....	10c	20c

MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS

We strongly recommend Mangel and Sugar Beets for stock feeding. The roots grow very large, yield heavier than turnips and are much more nutritious and fattening as a winter food.		
GOLDEN TANKARD—Sweeter than other mangels.....	10c	15c
MAMMOTH LONG RED—Of enormous size and good quality.....	10c	15c
VILMORIN'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET—The best of all.....	10c	15c

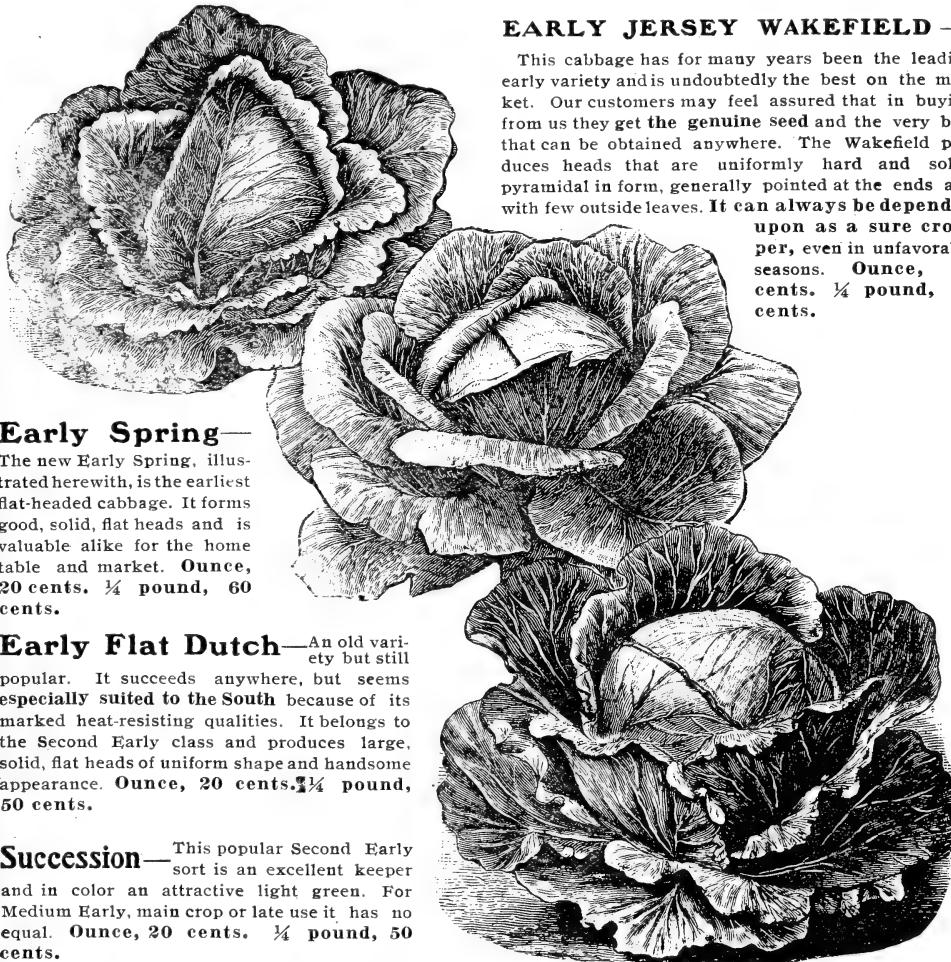
LONG SMOOTH
BLOOD

CABBAGE

PLANT SEED CO.'S
SUPERIOR STRAINS

The best cabbage is raised in a heavy, moist and rich loam, that is well drained. It will do well, however, if properly manured and watered, in clay, muck or even pure sand. It is a gross feeder and can hardly be given too much manure. For very early use, sow the early varieties in hot beds, or boxes in the house, during January or February, thinning or transplanting the seedlings as often as is necessary to keep them from crowding, and setting in the open ground as soon as danger from killing frosts is over. Plant in rows, two feet apart, setting them eighteen inches apart in the rows. For a succession, sow in the open ground the last of March or early in April. Sow the autumn and winter varieties in May, or June, in shallow drills, three or four inches apart, and transplant, when well rooted, to rows three feet apart and two to two and one-half feet between plants. Cultivate frequently, and thoroughly. In small gardens cabbage should be hoed about once a week, drawing a little soil around the plants each time.

To prevent damage by cabbage root maggot, sprinkle the plants with wood ashes, air-slacked lime, Slug-shot or tobacco dust early in the morning while they are wet with dew, leaving an occasional plant untreated for the flies to deposit their eggs upon, after which it should be pulled up and burned. To destroy cabbage worms, dust with Slug-shot, or Paris Green.



Early Spring—

The new Early Spring, illustrated herewith, is the earliest flat-headed cabbage. It forms good, solid, flat heads and is valuable alike for the home table and market. **Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.**

Early Flat Dutch—An old variety but still popular. It succeeds anywhere, but seems especially suited to the South because of its marked heat-resisting qualities. It belongs to the Second Early class and produces large, solid, flat heads of uniform shape and handsome appearance. **Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.**

Succession—This popular Second Early sort is an excellent keeper and in color an attractive light green. For Medium Early, main crop or late use it has no equal. **Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.**

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD —

This cabbage has for many years been the leading early variety and is undoubtedly the best on the market. Our customers may feel assured that in buying from us they get the genuine seed and the very best that can be obtained anywhere. The Wakefield produces heads that are uniformly hard and solid, pyramidal in form, generally pointed at the ends and with few outside leaves. **It can always be depended upon as a sure crop, even in unfavorable seasons. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.**

A SELECTION OF OTHER STANDARD EARLY VARIETIES

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
EARLIEST OF ALL—Claimed to be true to its name	.20c	60c
ALL SEASONS—No variety is more reliable for fine solid, flat heads	.20c	50c
CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD—Larger than Wakefield and ten days later	.20c	60c
EARLY LARGE YORK—An improved selection of the favorite old English variety	.15c	40c
EARLY WINNIGSTADT—Produces large, hard, cone-shaped heads of superior quality	.15c	40c
HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—A popular large, hard-heading variety	.20c	50c
BURPEE'S ALL-HEAD—Makes the largest head of the second earlies. Fine quality	.20c	50c
EARLY DRUMHEAD—A fine second early, ten days later than Charleston	.15c	40c
SUREHEAD—A late sort, of uniform growth, with firm heads	.20c	50c
IMPROVED BRUNSWICK—Our seed is the true, short-stemmed strain	.20c	50c

St. Louis Late Market Cabbage

St. Louis is one of the world's greatest cabbage markets and our ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET has helped largely to make it so. The greater part of the fall cabbage sold on the St. Louis market is grown in the famous American bottoms just across the Mississippi river from this city. Any cabbage grower over there will testify that his main reliance is PLANT'S ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET. It has increased the profits of thousands of growers everywhere. It never fails to make a crop; runs heavy in weight owing to its size and solidity; is the longest keeper of any; gets bigger and better the longer it stands and never rots or bursts; resists

drouth and insects by its sturdy constitution; can be cut as early as any late sort and—one of its chief merits—continues growing long after other sorts have matured. THE TRUE, ORIGINAL STRAIN CAN BE BOUGHT ONLY OF US, in sealed packages bearing our name and a small, round green seal. No other seed is dependable. We secured the original stock seed in 1892, and by careful and continuous selection, have been improving it ever since. Other seedsmen cannot possibly secure any better than second-hand, second-grade seed, no matter what they say. WE HAVE THE ONLY GENUINE. Ounce, 30 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00

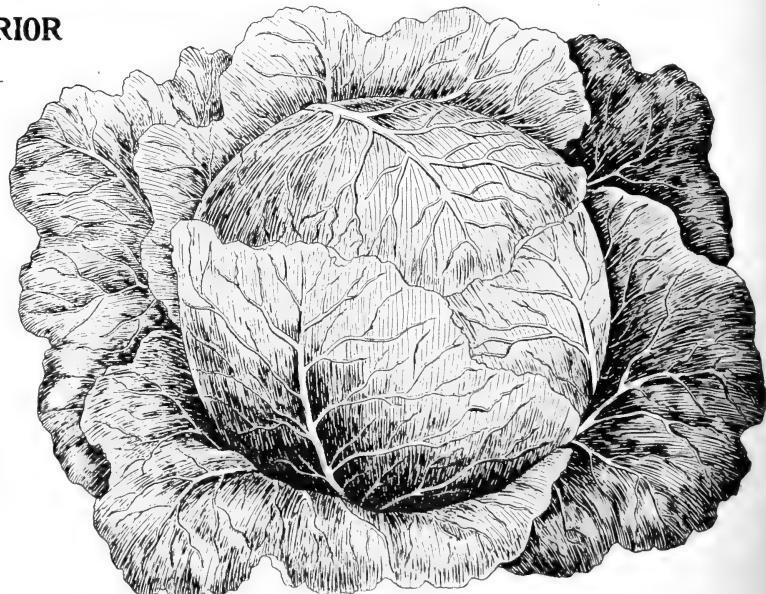


PLANT'S SUPERIOR

FLAT DUTCH—

Our strain of this standard and reliable variety is the result of many years' selection and is, we firmly believe, the finest on the market. We exercised extreme care in having the seed grown. The heads are flat, remarkably large, even, very solid and of fine texture. Stems are short, and quality superior. Nearly every plant may be depended upon to produce a fine large head. Is also an excellent keeper. Market gardeners and farmers who grow cabbage for market all over the West and Southwest buy their seed from us year after year and invariably report satisfactory and profitable crops.

Ounce, 20 cents.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents.



A GOOD SELECTION OF OTHER STANDARD LATE SORTS

	Oz.	% lb.
PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Matures a little earlier than many late varieties	15c	50c
AUTUMN KING—Decidedly the best of the extremely late kinds.....	25c	75c
LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—Reliable main crop variety; large size; excellent quality	15c	50c
DANISH BALLHEAD (Hollander)—Hard-heading kind; best shipper and keeper of all	25c	90c
PERFECTION SAVOY—Best of its class. Very tender and delicately flavored. Late	25c	90c
MAMMOTH ROCK RED—Largest and surest header. Solid and of fine deep red color	25c	90c

CARROTS—For Table Use or Stock Feeding

In order to grow carrots to perfection they must have a rich, deep, warm, friable soil, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For an early crop, sow in April and May, in drills about a foot apart, thinning out to four inches apart in the row. For late crops and field culture, sow until June 15th and leave at least three feet between the rows, to permit horse cultivation. They should be hoed or cultivated frequently. Varieties marked with a star (*) are the best to plant for stock feeding.

Half-Long Scarlet Stump Root—

This is the leading variety. It is early, has smooth skin and will mature in a comparatively shallow soil. It is coreless, with flesh of a bright orange color and superior quality. Is preferred by most people for table use. Ounce, 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. (No. 2.)

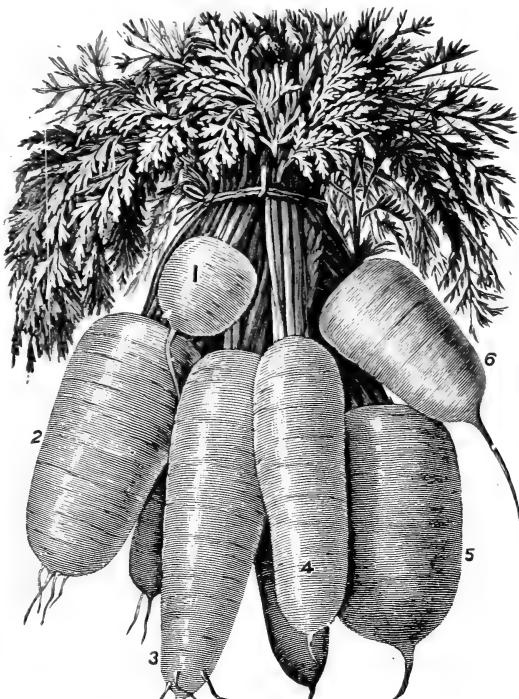
Danver's Half Long*—A rich orange red variety,

very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. Is an excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. Roots taper to a blunt point. Flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Will produce more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties. Ounce, 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. (No. 4.)

St. Valery—Originated in France, where it is a popular variety. Rich, deep orange in color; large and handsome. Ounce, 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents. (No. 3.)

Chantenay*—An improved and pure strain, producing roots of the largest size and superior quality. Ounce, 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents. (No. 5.)

OTHER CARROTS,	OZ.	$\frac{1}{4}$ LB
EARLY ROUND FORCING, (1)...	10c	30c
EARLY SCARLET HORN, (6)...	10c	25c
NANTES—A good early sort.....	10c	25c
LONG ORANGE.....	10c	25c
OXHEART.....	10c	25c
LONG WHITE BELGIAN.....	10c	20c

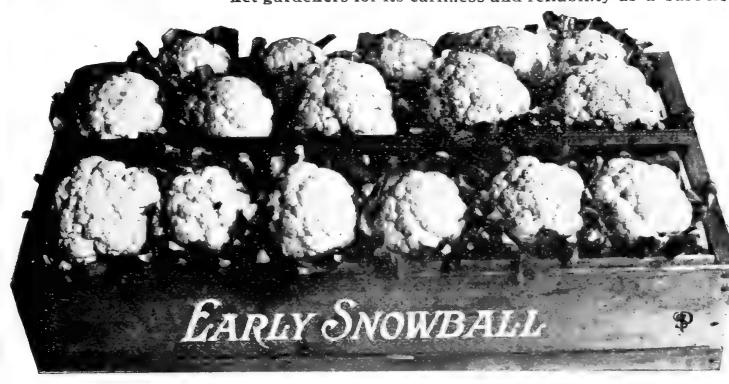


Plant Seed Co.'s Choice Early CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower succeeds best when planted in hot beds during January or February, and brought to maturity before the summer heat sets in. If properly hardened off, the plants are seldom injured if planted outside as early as the ground can be worked. Those who are not experienced growers will have better success and less trouble, if they buy young plants from us early in spring and set them out in the richest soil available. They should stand two and one-half feet apart each way. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems, watering freely in dry weather and protecting from direct sun heat, especially when they begin to head.

Early Snowball—An improved extra early strain of dwarf compact growth. Is highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. It grows on a robust

stem and produces magnificent white heads. Although one of the best for forcing under glass and cultivated principally for an early crop, it does equally well for late planting. The illustration shows its fine appearance when crated for market. We offer a strain of seed which we absolutely know from practical experience to be perfectly true and reliable. All our customers assure us that it is unequalled in quality and entirely satisfactory in every respect. Large packet 25 cents.



EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Next to Snowball, the surest to head. Large packet 25c.
EARLY PARIS—Dwarfest and earliest of all. Packet 5 cents.
EARLY LONDON—A good standard variety. Packet 5 cents.

PLANT'S SUPERIOR SELF-BLANCHING

CELERY

Sow in shallow drills in the open border during April, in rich, mellow soil. Press the seed in, instead of covering, and water freely, shading from strong sunshine. Prepare trenches two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep, dig into the bottom plenty of well-rotted manure, and set the plants when three or four inches high, about six inches apart in the trenches. Keep shaded until well started and gradually earth up as they grow. Cut the tops off once or twice before transplanting to make them "stocky" and cut off lower half of root before setting out.

**WHITE PLUME**

White Plume — The most desirable variety for either home or market use. It self-blanches beautifully, the stalks are crisp, succulent, and of delicious flavor and no variety makes as handsome an appearance on the table. Ounce, 25 cents.

Golden Self-Blanching — An early, very attractive, and in every way desirable sort, requiring but little labor to blanch. The heart is a rich golden yellow, with light yellowish green outer leaves. Ounce, 25 cents.

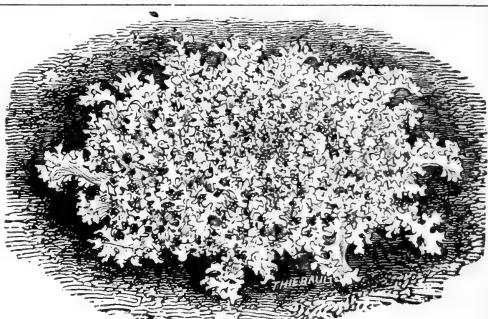
BOSTON MARKET — White, crisp and solid; of rather loose habit Ounce, 15c
GIANT PASCAL — One of the best winter varieties; an excellent keeper Ounce, 15c

ENDIVE — One of the best salads for fall and winter. Sow seed thinly, in drills, in April, for early use and in June and July for late. Thin or transplant to one foot apart in the row. When nearly grown gather the leaves together and tie with yarn to blanch the inner portion. They must be dry when tied or they will rot. They will blanch in about four weeks.

GREEN CURLED — Ornamental curled leaves of dark green, which blanch white and crisp. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents.

WHITE CURLED — Tender and very handsome. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents.

BROAD-LEAVED GREEN — Used for soups and stews. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents.

**COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH**

Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots

Asparagus — A bed once properly made will last for years. Plenty of manure should be well trenched in to a depth of two feet or more. By planting roots, instead of seed, a year or more of time is saved in getting the shoots fit for use. They should be set as early in spring as the weather will permit, in rows two to three feet apart and a foot apart in the rows, covering the crowns four to six inches. Cut for use the second year. Asparagus seed may be sown directly in the permanent bed and the plants thinned as they grow; or in a separate bed and the seedlings transplanted the second year. It takes practically four years to produce good asparagus from seed. We furnish either roots or seed of the following standard varieties, at the prices named:

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH — A magnificent variety. Stays white without earthing up. One-year-old roots, per 100, 50c; per 1000, \$3.00. Two-year-old roots, per 100, 75c; per 1000, \$5.50. Seed—Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL — The old standard. Roots same price as Columbian. Seed—Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

PALMETTO — Popular in the South. Earlier than Conover's. Prices for both roots and seed, same as Conover's.

Rhubarb — Roots may be planted early in spring or fall, setting the roots three feet apart each way. Once planted, they will remain in their bearing condition five or six years, only requiring a top dressing of manure in the spring or fall. Choice selected roots, with two to three eyes, 2 for 25c; per dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. **RHUBARB SEED** — Ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c.

CELERIAC — Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil. Give thorough culture.

GIANT PRAGUE — An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large deep green foliage. Ounce, 15c.

CRESS, or Pepper Grass — Sow the seed thickly in good rich loam, in shallow drills early in the spring and at intervals for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

EXTRA CURLED — The most desirable sort. Handsome. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

GREY SEEDED WINTER — Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

PLANT SEED CO.'S EXTRA SELECTED

C U C U M B E R S

If desired very early, sow in hot bed, upon pieces of sod, grass side down, so they can be readily transplanted to the open ground when danger from frost has passed. Do not plant outside until warm, settled weather is assured. Make low, flat hills four to six feet apart each way. The soil should be warm, moist and rich with well-rotted manure, dug in deeply. Put a dozen seeds in a hill, and cover one inch, pressing the soil firmly over them.

Thin out to three or four of the strongest plants after all danger from insects is over. Gather the cucumbers when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen, the vines stop bearing. Sow in June and July for pickles. Air-slacked lime dusted on the young plants will keep away the bugs.



LONDON LONG GREEN

New Cumberland Pickling—The vines are hardy, of strong vigorous growth, and fruiting very freely. The young cucumbers are thickly set with small spines, and are equally attractive for making small gherkins, medium sized or large pickles. Cumberland originated from a cross of the slender thickly spined *Paris Pickling* and the popular *White Spine*. As a result we have a thicker and more symmetrical fruit, retaining the spininess, crispness, and delicacy of flavor of the *Paris Pickling*.

Our carefully selected strain of this old-time, popular garden favorite may be depended upon to produce true, dark green fruits from ten to twelve inches in length, and of the finest quality. When young, the cucumbers are in great demand for pickles; in fact it is the standard sort for this purpose. The full sized fruits are also in high flavor for sweet pickles. The vines are strong growers and exceedingly productive. It is unsurpassed as a slicing variety. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40 cents.

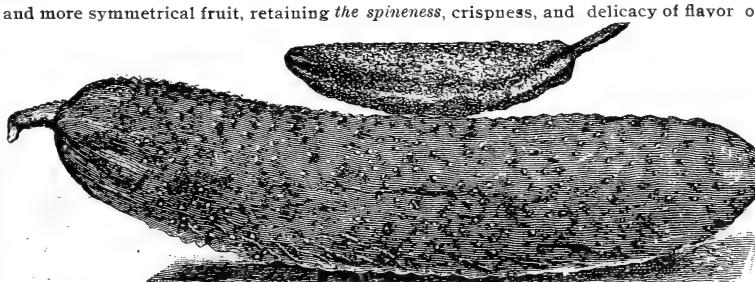
Evergreen White Spine—Our select strain of this new variety is unsurpassed for either table or market use. It is also a superior sort for pickling. Is very prolific, early, of good size, straight, well-formed and full at both ends. One of its best points is that it retains its rich, deep green color until it reaches maturity. The fruit is of excellent flavor, white, clear, crisp and very tender. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.



EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE

The straight young fruits possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits average nine to ten inches in length, two and a half inches in diameter with full rounded ends, and are of excellent quality for slicing.

Ounce, 15 cents.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.



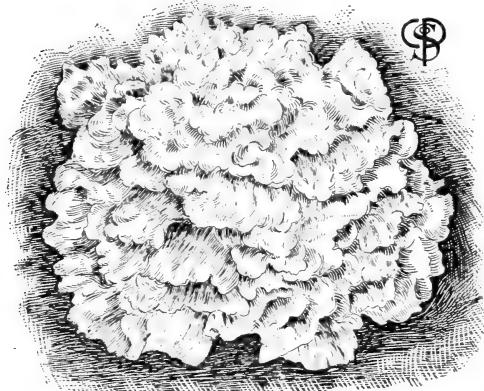
CUMBERLAND PICKLING

OTHER STANDARD AND POPULAR CUCUMBERS

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
EARLY WHITE SPINE —Superior for table, pickling or market.	15c	30c
EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE —One of the best varieties for slicing.	15c	30c
TAILBY'S HYBRID —Medium size, thick, with rich deep green skin.	15c	35c
EXTRA EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC —Straight short fruit; fine pickle variety.	15c	35c
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE —Best forcing sort; also fine for table or market.	15c	30c
IMPROVED WHITE SPINE —A superior strain of Arlington.	15c	30c
EARLY SHORT GREEN, OR FRAME —Excellent for either pickling or table use.	15c	35c
EARLY GREEN CLUSTER —A pale green early sort, good for forcing.	15c	35c
JERSEY PICKLING —Slender thin-skinned fruit.	15c	35c
BOSTON PICKLING —A choice sort for pickling. Rich color and very prolific.	15c	35c

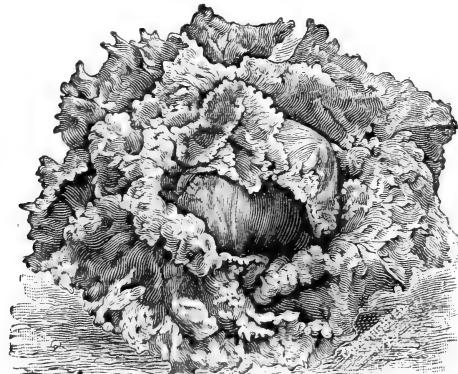
LETTUCE—Choice Standard Sorts

Rich, mellow soil, abundant moisture and a cool atmosphere are the conditions under which Lettuce attains its best development. There are varieties, however, which are adapted to summer culture and make fine heads even during the hot mid-summer weather of our Western climate. Our St. Louis Market is the best of this class. All varieties of course do well anywhere during the cool spring and autumn months. The quality of home-grown lettuce is so far superior to any that can be bought, that if space in the yard can be found for but one vegetable, Lettuce should be the one. Sow the seed in hot beds in February or March and transplant into a sheltered border, with Southern exposure. Sow in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and at intervals throughout the summer for a succession. Drop the seed thinly, in straight rows far enough apart to hoe between and cover lightly. When the plants begin to crowd, thin them out until they stand about four inches apart. The cabbage varieties require more space than the loose-head sorts.



EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON

Golden Forcing—One of the best first early head Lettuces for either open ground or frame culture and a good forcer; medium-sized, solid, golden-yellow heads, crisp and tender. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



PLANT'S WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE

STANDARD EARLY AND FORCING VARIETIES

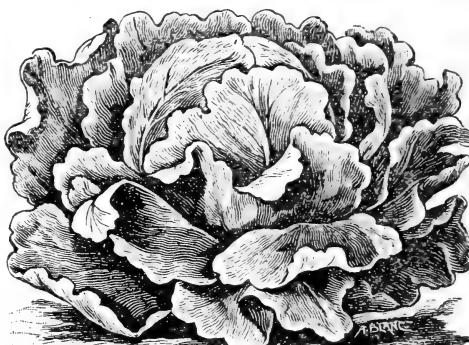
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
GRAND RAPIDS —A curled sort of delicious quality.....	10c	30c
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON —An old favorite.....	10c	25c
TENNIS BALL, OR BOSTON MARKET —Bl'k seeded.....	10c	25c
EARLY CURLLED SILESIA —A general favorite.....	10c	25c

OTHER STANDARD KINDS

BUTTER CUP —Good mid-summer variety.....	10c	25c
ST. LOUIS BUTTER —The best of its class.....	10c	25c
MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER	10c	25c
ST. LOUIS MARKET —Sure header in this climate.....	10c	30c
CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER —Stands heat.....	10c	25c
HANSON —Makes perfect heads at all seasons.....	10c	25c
BIG BOSTON —One of the hard-heading sort.....	10c	25c
BROWN DUTCH WINTER —For fall planting.....	10c	25c
DENVER MARKET —Leaves curled, crimped.....	10c	25c
HARDY GREEN WINTER —For Sept. planting.....	10c	25c
TRIANON COS. —Adapted to warm climates.....	10c	25c

Early Curled Simpson—The standard cutting, or loose-head variety, earlier than any of the heading kinds. Is used extensively for sowing in cold frames and small home gardens. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

St. Louis Black-Seeded—The best of the non-heading Lettuces. Larger and lighter in color than Early Curled Simpson. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



GOLDEN FORCING

Early Prizehead—Forms a very large, tender and crisp, but not solid head. Is of superior flavor, remaining sweet a long time, and slow to run to seed. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Plant's White Cabbage or Butter

A well-known extra large, hard-heading, variety which does especially well in this climate. The outer leaves are very broad, smoothly rounded, of a light green color and the inner leaves are blanched to a beautiful white and curled like a Savoy cabbage. The flavor is rich and buttery, the leaves being particularly crisp and delicate. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



PRIZE HEAD

Muskmelons or Cantaloupes

Plant as soon as the ground has become warm and dry, in hills five or six feet apart each way. They do best in a light, warm, rich soil. Before sowing the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant in each twelve or fifteen seeds. After all danger from insects has passed, thin out to three or four plants per hill. When the plants have four or five rough leaves, pinch off the tips of the main shoots. This makes them branch, strengthens the growth of the vines and causes the fruit to mature earlier. Give plenty of water and an occasional application of liquid manure if possible. Tobacco dust, air-slacked lime "slug-shot" or land plaste in which there is a little kerosene, will repel attacks of insects.



ROCKY FORD—SELECTED

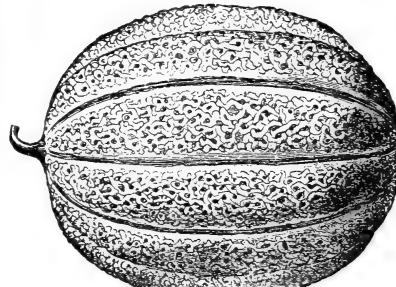
Acme—This melon is large, showy, and quite early. It is strongly netted, and has thick green flesh of rich flavor and aroma. It is a great favorite in hotels and restaurants on account of its superior table qualities. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Rocky Ford—While the melons grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado are superior in quality, there are soils in every section that will produce them almost as good, especially if care is taken to procure choice seed.

WE OFFER ONLY THE TRUE AND MOST CAREFULLY SELECTED STRAIN, EXACTLY AS GROWN IN COLORADO. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Missouri Nutmeg—This excellent standard variety is finely netted and very productive. The flesh is light green, thick and of delicious flavor. Just the size demanded by restaurants and hotels.

Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



ACME, OR BALTIMORE

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb
ST. LOUIS MARKET —Grown extensively by gardeners around St. Louis. A good seller.	10c	30c
GOLDEN NETTED GEM —The best shipper. Very early and prolific. Flesh light green.	10c	25c
HACKENSACK —Flesh green and sugary. Skin heavily netted. Large and productive.	10c	25c
TIP TOP —A superior home garden variety; sweet, juicy, and always fine flavored.	10c	25c
BANANA —Long and of curious shape, but delicious flavor. Yellow flesh.	10c	30c
CHAMPION MARKET —Nearly round, green flesh. Larger than Golden Netted Gem.	10c	25c
BAYVIEW —Green flesh and good flavor. Oblong; broad, heavy ribs.	10c	25c
EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK —Ten days earlier than Hackensack.	10c	25c
EMERALD GEM —Early and prolific with salmon flesh of rich flavor.	10c	30c
JENNY LIND —Small size, heavily ribbed and netted; fine quality.	10c	25c
SMALL GREEN NUTMEG —Finely netted, small, rich green flesh.	10c	25c
OSAGE —Dark green, netted skin and delicious, salmon flesh.	10c	25c

NEW WATERMELON

Harris' Early—The Harris is the earliest watermelon on the market; the sweetest early melon, the largest early melon and the best shipper in the early class. These are sweeping statements, but they are true. Moreover, the Harris will outyield any other early melon.

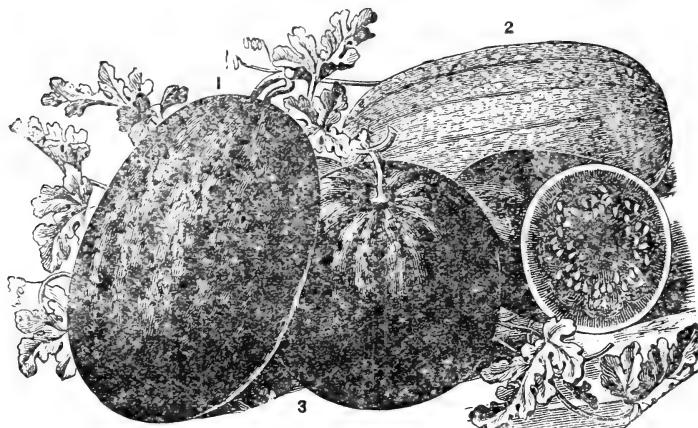
The general shape and appearance of the Harris are shown in the illustration. The skin is mottled with green and white. The flesh is red, sweet, juicy and crisp. The seeds are black. The weight varies all the way from 12 to 40 pounds, the average being 15 to 20 pounds. Its table quality is first-class.

Through droughts and floods and insect pests Harris' Early has never failed to make a fair crop. That this melon is a good shipper is proved by the number that have been safely sent over a thousand miles. It certainly is the earliest that will bear shipment. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



WATERMELON—Plant's Selected Seed

Watermelons do best in light well-drained soils, though there are several varieties that are well adapted to heavy loams. To get good melons it is essential that the plants have a good start, therefore the seed should be put in just soon as the weather is really warm and settled. Prepare hills about eight feet apart, working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure, and in these plant the seed, thinning out to two or three plants in each hill. Frequent watering with liquid manure will hasten growth and help them to get out of the way of insect pests.

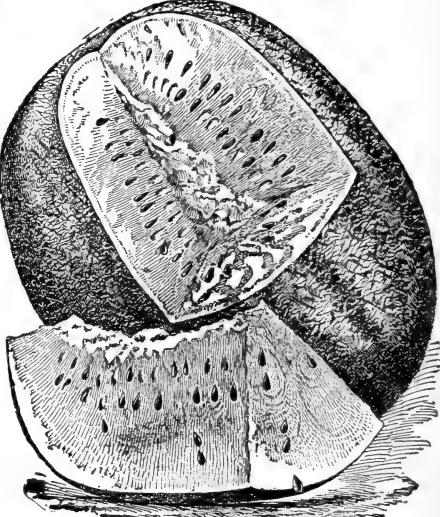


PLANT'S SUPERIOR WATERMELONS

Alabama Sweet—Without question one of the finest shipping melons ever placed on the market. It is early, of strong growth, very productive and bears later than most others. Its flavor is simply delicious and it is of very handsome appearance. It is of good size, dark green in color, with light seeds. In high favor in the South. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Seminole—(No. 2 in cut.) An excellent variety for private gardens. Is large in size, early and very productive. Its color is usually grayish; sometimes a light green. The flesh is a bright carmine, of good quality and superior flavor. The rind is very thin, but so tough as to make the melon an excellent shipper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Triumph—(No. 3 in cut.) A splendid shipping variety of large size and handsome appearance. The melons are rather shortened in form, but thick through. Skin deep bluish green, with dark red flesh of excellent quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.



ALABAMA SWEET

A SELECTION OF OTHER STANDARD WATERMELONS	Oz.	% lb.
BLACK DIAMOND—Large, round, dark green, tough skin, good quality.....	10c	15c
BRADFORD—A favorite in the south. Long and dark green with lighter wavy bands.....	10c	20c
COLE'S EARLY—Small size, oval form, excellent quality.....	10c	15c
CUBAN QUEEN One of the largest and best. Early, good flavor and very solid....	10c	15c
DARK ICING RIND—A popular variety everywhere. Oblong, with flesh melting....	10c	15c
DUKE JONES—Large oval or blocky fruits, with bright red flesh, of excellent flavor.....	10c	15c
FLORIDA FAVORITE—A large, dark green, oblong melon of fine flavor.....	19c	15c
FORDHOOK EARLY—The earliest large variety, excellent quality.....	10c	15c
ICEBERG—A large oval melon with sugary flesh; good shipper.....	10c	15c
JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH—(Long Light Icing) large, delicious, very productive.....	10c	15c
JUMBO—Almost perfectly round. Very large, with tough rind. Very sweet; white seed.....	10c	15c
KLECKLEY SWEETS—Equalled in good qualities only by Halbert's Honey.....	10c	15c
KOLB GEM—The favorite shipping melon. Not recommended for home gardens..	10c	15c
LONG DIXIE—Earlier and much better in quality than Kolb Gem. A fine variety.	10c	15c
M'IVERS WONDERFUL SUGAR—Medium sized, but very sweet	10c	15c
MOUNTAIN SWEET—Very desirable for home gardens. Oval shape; superior quality.....	10c	15c
PEERLESS—An excellent garden melon and one of the best for nearby market sale.....	10c	15c
PHINNEY'S EARLY—An extra early, of medium size; sweet; tender; good flavor....	10c	15c
PRIDE OF GEORGIA—Round and large, with crisp, sweet flesh.....	10c	15c
SOUTHERN RATTLESNAKE—Popular in the South. A good shipper.....	10c	15c
SWEETHEART—Very early and large sized. Flesh crisp and melting.....	10c	15c
TRIUMPH—A splendid shipping variety, uniformly large; handsome appearance...	10c	15c
CITRON—Red seed. Round and handsome. For preserving only.....	10c	15c

Medicinal and Pot Herbs

The soil should be light, rich and finely pulverized before sowing. Always sow in shallow drills, after which rake finely and firm the ground with a board or the back of the spade. Price of any sort, per pack-
et, 5 cents.

ANISE—Used for cordial and flavoring.

BASIL, SWEET—For soups and stews.

CARAWAY—Used for flavoring bread, etc.

CHERVIL, CURLED—Largely used in soups.

CHERVIL, TURNIP ROOTED—For soups.

CORIANDER—Used for flavoring cakes, candy.

DILL—Used as a condiment and for pickles.

FENNEL—Used in fish sauces.

HOARHOUND—Excellent for coughs.

LAVENDER—For seasoning and perfuming.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Leaves and shoots highly esteemed as seasoning.

SAGE, COMMON—Indispensable for seasoning.

SUMMER SAVORY—Used to flavor soups.

THYME—Used for seasoning, and in tea for relief of nervous headache.

MUSTARD—A popular salad. The seed is also esteemed for flavoring pickles. For salad, sow thickly in shallow drills a foot apart, or in frames or boxes during winter where partial protection from frost can be given. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. Needs a quick, rich soil.

Giant Southern Curled—This variety is a great favorite in the South for garnishing. Grows about two feet in height, with very large dark green leaves, the edges of which are very finely curled. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

CHINESE GIANT—Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

OSTRICH PLUME—Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

WHITE, or YELLOW LONDON—Tender and mild. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

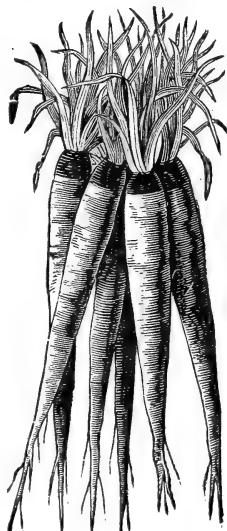
BLACK—More pungent than the white, and smaller. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

OYSTER PLANT OR SALISFY

Succeeds best in light, well-enriched, mellow soil. Sow early in the spring in drills fifteen inches apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Thin the plants to stand four inches apart in the row. Cultivate the same as Carrots or Parsnips. It is hardier than Carrots and can remain in the ground all winter.

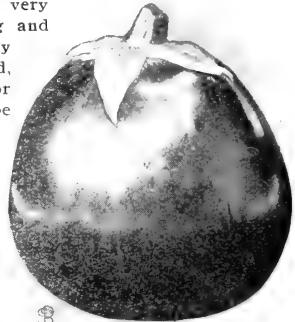
Mammoth Sandwich Island

The best sort and the only kind we list. It grows uniformly to an extra large size—nearly double that of others. The roots are of superior quality and flavor. It is especially suited for market gardeners. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.



EGG PLANT

Sow in hot-bed very early in the spring and transplant to very rich, warm ground, setting them two or three feet apart. Hoe frequently and hill up gradually until they blossom. Egg plant seed will not vegetate freely without a strong, uniform heat and plants should not get the least chilled.

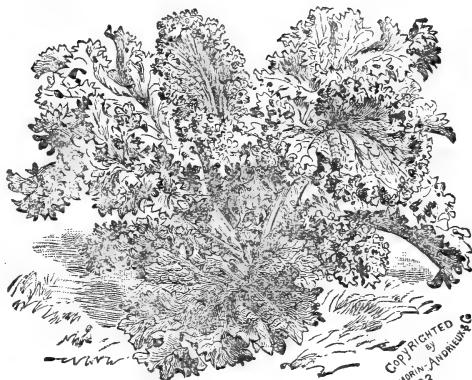


Improved New York Spineless

The standard variety everywhere. The eggs come early and are of large size, regular oval shape and a fine, deep purple in color. Ounce, 35 cents.

BLACK BEAUTY—New—Ounce, 35 cents.

LONG PURPLE—The earliest kind—Ounce, 25 cents.



MUSTARD—GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED

OKRA OR GUMBO

Highly esteemed for soups and stews, especially in the Southern States. Sow in May, as soon as the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, covering the seed one inch. Thin out the plants until they stand a foot apart. Give rich soil and good cultivation. Gather the pods while young and tender, and for winter use, slice into rings, string and hang in a dry room.



Dwarf Green—The best of the dwarf, short, green-pod varieties. Is very productive and the pods are tender and of the finest quality. It is much preferable to the other sorts for home table use and is equally desirable for market gardeners. Is of stocky, vigorous growth and very early, maturing from ten days to two weeks before the tall varieties. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

OTHER GOOD SORTS Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb
PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD...10c 15c
WHITE VELVET—Tall; smooth pods.10c 15c

Plant's Extra Choice Onion Seed

In order to have the greatest success with Onions, three things are essential: First, the soil must be properly prepared and richly fertilized; second, the seed must be strictly high grade; both as to quality and vitality; and third, cultivation must be constant, skillful and thorough. The soil should be rich, rather firm, and free from weeds. It should be plowed in the fall rather than in the spring, and before sowing should be made fine by harrowing. Enrich heavily with well-rotted manure, bone-meal, or other highly concentrated fertilizer. As all this is expensive, the importance of planting reliable seed is evident. Cheap onion seed comes from badly formed or poorly ripened bulbs, and such seed will produce after its kind. Our seed is selected with the greatest possible care, from only choice, well ripened bulbs and we know it to be THE BEST IT IS POSSIBLE TO PRODUCE.

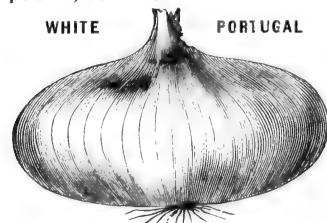
Sow the seed early in spring, in rows nine inches apart if to cultivate with the hoe, or two feet apart if the harrow or cultivator is to be used; cover the seed very lightly, and should the weather be favorable they will show in about two weeks. Keep the rows clear of all weeds. Be careful not to hoe deeply, for the more the onion rises out of the ground the finer it is and the better it keeps. As soon as the plants are three inches high thin them out to two inches apart. If the weather is moist the thinnings may be safely transplanted, and will attain full size; but observe, in planting them, to place the roots only in the ground. Nothing further will be required until the crop is taken up, except in destroying all weeds as they appear.

Yellow Globe Danvers—The standard variety for winter use and one of the most popular and profitable of all onions to grow for market. It produces well-ripened bulbs averaging two inches in diameter and nearly globe shaped. Skin, a light golden brown or pale yellow. Flesh pure white, crisp and mild in flavor. Matures early and is a splendid keeper. Our seed is the best and we have no second grade. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents.

Large Red Wethersfield—One of the most popular winter market varieties. Matures late and makes very large onions. They are thick, though well flattened; the outer skin is a deep, rich purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, lightly tinted pink and nearly as mild as the lighter skinned sorts. Keeping qualities unsurpassed. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents

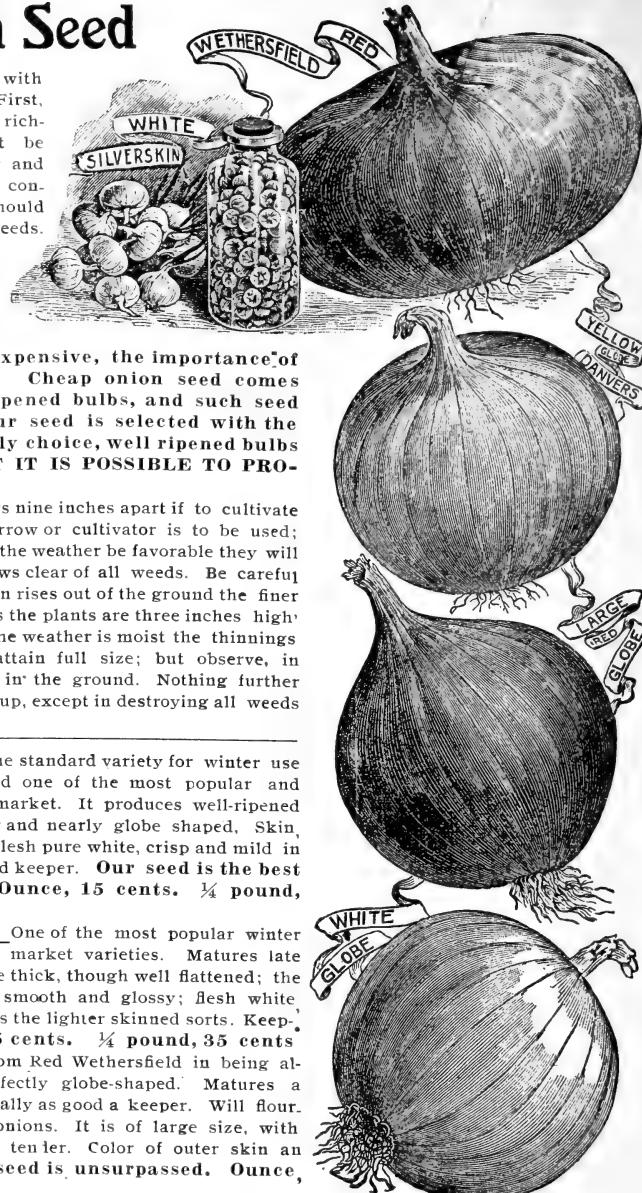
Large Red Globe—Differs from Red Wethersfield in being almost perfectly globe-shaped. Matures a little later than Wethersfield and is equally as good a keeper. Will flourish in lighter soil than any of the flat onions. It is of large size, with fine-grained flesh that is mild and very tender. Color of outer skin an intensely deep dark blood red. Our seed is unsurpassed. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, 50 cents.

Large White Globe—A very handsome onion of large size and perfect ball shape, which keeps better than any other white variety and always commands the highest prices. Skin is thin and a clear, silvery white. Flesh firm, fine-grained and of mild, delicate flavor. Owing to its large size, it ripens later than either White Portugal or Silver Skin. Excellent for small home gardens, where an early variety is not required. An enormous producer. Our seed is specially choice. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents.



White Portugal—The standard white variety for general culture. The flesh is very mild and sweet and the thin skin a clear, silvery white. The bulbs should be gathered as soon as ripe and carefully dried under shelter away from strong sunlight. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.

White Philadelphia Silverskin—A specially selected strain of White Portugal, which is extensively planted for pickling and for sets. Is of large size when mature, of handsome appearance, and mild pleasant flavor. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.



Giant Yellow Prize Taker

Our seed of this popular and leading variety is genuine American grown and absolutely pure. Prize Taker is a bright, clear, straw yellow in color and always grows uniformly globe-shaped. It reaches a very large size the first year from seed and with ordinary culture produces enormous crops. The bulbs ripen hard and firm and always present the handsomest possible appearance, bringing top-notch prices in any market. If handled with ordinary care, Prize Taker will keep nearly as well as Yellow Danvers and is therefore excellent for fall and early winter use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

BERMUDA WHITE — Grown in many sections of the South to the exclusion of all other sorts, for the Northern markets. Very early and profitable. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

BERMUDA RED — Same as Bermuda White, except in color, which is red. Ounce, 30c. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents.



ITALIAN ONION SEED — Well adapted for growing during winter in the Southern States, planting the seed as soon as cool, moist weather sets in in the fall. They also do well from spring planting. They grow quickly and make fine, large bulbs that sell readily. Not very good keepers and should be marketed soon after harvesting.

White Mammoth Silver King — The most popular market variety. Bulbs large and flattened, but quite thick and often weighing two pounds each, or more. Skin and flesh white, very sweet and tender. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.

Giant White Tripoli — Produces large beautiful bulbs with pearly-white skin, attaining a weight of from one to one and a half pounds from seed, during a single season. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS POPULAR AND STANDARD STRAINS OF ONION SEED	Oz.	% lb.
YELLOW DANVERS—Early and sure. Popular for growing yellow onion sets.....	15c	35c
AUSTRALIAN BROWN—A new sort, with extraordinary keeping qualities. Fine flavor.....	15c	35c
EXTRA EARLY RED—Earlier than Wethersfield and somewhat smaller. Hardy.....	15c	35c
EL PASO—A strain of White Tripoli, in high favor with Texas growers.....	20c	60c
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—Flesh white and mild.....	15c	35c
QUEEN—Very early, mild and a remarkable keeper.....	20c	60c
EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL—Mild flavor, good keeper.....	20c	60c

TOBACCO SEED — The quality and appearance of Tobacco is greatly influenced by soil and climate. Heavy clay soil tends to produce large plants and the leaves cure into dark brown or red color, with a large quantity of oil or gum. Light thin soil makes light, thin leaves, which, when cured, are bright mahogany and sometimes yellow.

DARK PLUG WRAPPER

BIG ORONOKO — A favorite. Ounce, 25c.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF — A well-known standard sort; very large yielder. Ounce, 30c.

KENTUCKY YELLOW — A splendid dark-leaved variety; finest texture. Ounce, 25c.

CIGAR FILLER

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF — This variety is staple; carefully selected seed. Ounce, 25c.

PLUG FILLER

YELLOW PRIOR — A good variety for bright, yellow grade. Ounce, 25c.

WHITE BURLEY — A western variety which produces one of the most fashionable types for manufacturing and cutting. Ounce, 25c.

CIGAR WRAPPER

HAVANA — Commands a high price for cigar stock; superior, extra fine. Ounce, 30 cents.

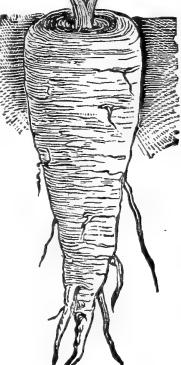
GOLD LEAF — A cross between Prior and Oronoko; good for wrappers or fillers. Ounce, 25 cents.

PARSNIP

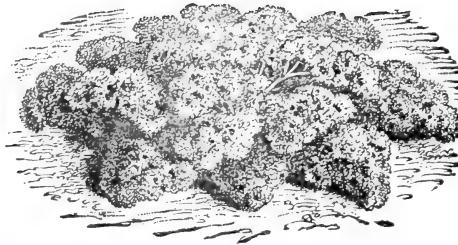
Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich deep soil. Thin out to stand six inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is greatly improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Store enough in pits or cellars for winter needs. Parsnips are well known as a delicious table vegetable, but their value for stock feeding is not generally appreciated.



HOLLOW CROWN — Also known as "Large Sugar." Is the best variety for all purposes. The roots are smooth with fine-grained flesh of excellent quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.



Dandelion — Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep, and thin to 10 or 12 inches in the row. The rows may be close together, or alternate rows of spinach or other quick maturing crops may be put in. Give good summer culture. One ounce of seed to 300 feet of drill. Ounce, 40 cents.



Choice Parsley Seed

Succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. Sow thickly, early in spring, in rows one foot apart. Cover seed half an inch. Thin plants to six inches apart. Parsley seed is slow to germinate, and dry weather often fails to come up at all. Its sprouting may be assured, however, by soaking a few hours in warm water and keeping the soil constantly moist after planting. Protect with frames for winter use, or transfer to a light cellar.

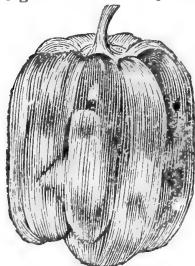
Triple or Moss Curled—A very robust and free grower. Leaves large, dark green and beautifully curled. Stands drouth and cold well and is the best variety for either market or home use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES

	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
PLAIN—Leaves plain, or single. Very hardy and of excellent flavor.	10c 15c
DOUBLE CURLLED—Fine, dwarf crimped leaves. Very attractive for garnishing.	10c 15c
HAMBURG OR ROOTED—Has an edible root, used for flavoring soups, etc.	10c 20c

SEED OF PEPPERS

Peppers are used as flavoring for soups and meats, and are invaluable for pickling. The small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hot beds in March, or in a warm sheltered border the 1st half of April, and, when the season is favorable, transplant to good rich ground, setting them in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row.



RUBY KING

Chinese Giant—The largest sweet pepper in existence. Peppers a bright scarlet when ripe, with thick, mild and remarkably sweet flesh. Not a bit fiery. Very prolific. Ounce, 40 cents.

Ruby King—Early, prolific and popular. Flesh thick and mild in flavor. Peppers large and bright red. Ounce, 25 cents.

Long Red Cayenne—Of dwarf growth, and bearing long, slim, bright red, pungent peppers. Ounce, 20 cents.



CHINESE GIANT

OTHER STANDARD PEPPERS

BELL, OR BULLNOSE—Large scarlet fruits of sweet mild flavor.	Ounce, 20c
SWEET MOUNTAIN—Nearly the same as Bullnose.	Ounce, 20c
GOLDEN DAWN, SWEET—Golden yellow peppers. Very mild and sweet.	Ounce, 25c
RED CHILI—Smaller than Cayenne. Used for pepper sauce.	Ounce, 30c

PUMPKIN SEED

Sow the seed as soon as the ground becomes warm, in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, or, in fields of corn about every fourth hill. Plant at the same time as the corn. Put about six seeds in each hill and thin the plants to leave two to the hill.

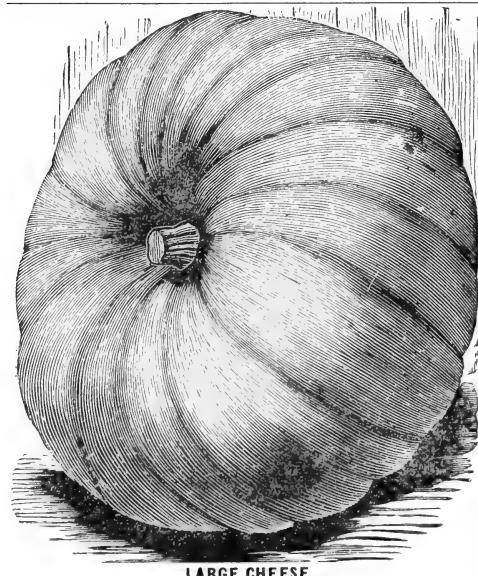
Tennessee Sweet Potato—Medium size, pear shape. Flesh light-colored, fine grained, dry and of superior flavor. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Japanese Pie—A high quality pumpkin, with very thick flesh, of a rich salmon color, dry and sweet. Seed cavity small. Of medium size, early, very productive and a good keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Large Cheese—Superior to the field varieties, as it is excellent for table use as well as for stock feeding. Is fine for pies. Ounce 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

OTHER STANDARD PUMPKINS Oz $\frac{1}{4}$ lb

SMALL SUGAR—Small but very sweet	10c 25c
WHITE CUSHAW CROOKNECK.....	10c 25c
MAMMOTH TOURS—Enormous size....	10c 25c
CONNECTICUT FIELD—The old kind....	10c 15c
KENTUCKY FIELD—Good stock variety	10c 15c
LARGE YELLOW FIELD—Very prolific,	10c 15c



LARGE CHEESE

Plant's Superior RADISH SEED

Radishes, to be crisp and tender must be grown quickly. This requires a light, rich, and finely pulverized soil. Sow for early use in hot beds, during the winter and early spring, and later on in sheltered borders, continuing at intervals from April until August, if a succession is desired. Sow thinly in drills ten inches apart and thin the plants to stand two inches apart so the bulbs will have ample room for development. When sown in frames they must have plenty of ventilation, or they will grow all leaves and very small bulbs. Sow the winter varieties during July and August. They should be dug before severe frost and stored in sand, in a cool cellar or pit, where they keep in fine condition. Set them in ice-water before using, to freshen them. -



SCARLET WHITE TIP

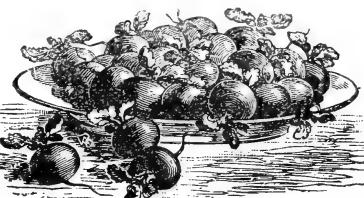
EXTRA EARLY TURNIP SHAPED SORTS

Scarlet Turnip White Tip—Similar to the Early Scarlet Turnip but is beautifully tipped with white. Is of very quick maturity, becoming ready for the table in eighteen or twenty days from time of sowing seed. It is therefore invaluable for growing under glass. Skin very smooth and its clear colors give it an appetizing appearance. The flavor is excellent. Highly esteemed by market gardeners, who find it a ready seller. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Non Plus Ultra

The earliest strain of the Scarlet Turnip-shaped kinds and one of the best for forcing. The tops are very small, and the bulbs are deep red, with tender flesh.

Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



NON PLUS ULTRA

OTHER EXTRA EARLY TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES

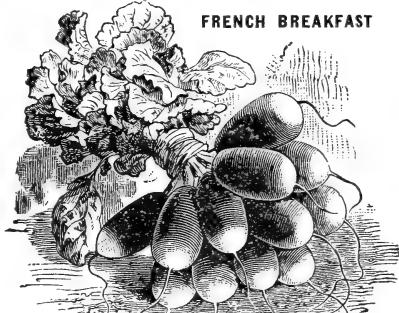
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A standard small round red radish.....	10c	15c
ERFURT DARK RED—A round red sort, popular with market gardeners.....	10c	15c
EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—Intensely bright in color and of extra good quality.....	10c	20c
WHITE BOX—A rapid grower with short tops and of superior quality.....	10c	20c
EARLY WHITE—A crisp, tender sort. Both skin and flesh are white.....	10c	15c
EARLY YELLOW—(Golden Dresden)—Yellow skin and crisp, white flesh.....	10c	15c

EXTRA EARLY OLIVE SHAPED

French Breakfast—A great favorite everywhere. The radishes are olive-shaped, often slightly thicker at the bottom than at the top, rather small and slender, and of a brilliant scarlet, with large white tip on the lower portion. They mature very quickly and the flesh is crisp, tender and mild. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Scarlet Olive Shaped—Its rich color, earliness, and mild, crisp flesh, make it very desirable for either market or home use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

White Olive Shaped—The earliest white variety and a superior forcing sort. Of finest quality. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



FRENCH BREAKFAST

EARLY LONG VARIETIES

Market Gardener's Long Scarlet—An improved extra early Long Scarlet, with short, compact tops. In shape it is also shorter and thicker. The upper portion is an unusually deep, brilliant red, which gradually shades into a clear, waxy pink towards the tip. Flesh mild, crisp and delicate. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

Long Brightest Scarlet—Also known as Long Cardinal. A decided improvement in both color and earliness over other varieties of this class. It is also somewhat thicker. It is ready for use about twenty-five days after planting, and continues to keep in good condition until fully grown.

It has small tops and does not run to neck. In color, it is a brilliant clear scarlet with a white tip.

Ounce, 10 cents.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



BRIGHTEST SCARLET

OTHER EARLY LONG KINDS OF SUPERIOR MERIT

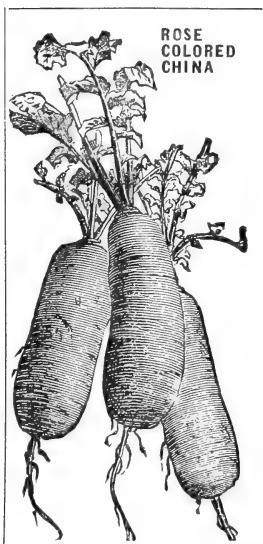
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—The old standard early long radish.....	10c	15c
HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET (Or Paris Beauty)—The New Orleans favorite.....	10c	15c
LONG WOOD'S FRAME—Similar to Long Scarlet, but somewhat shorter.....	10c	15c
LONG WHITE ICICLE—Finest and longest of the very early pure white kind.....	10c	20c

Summer Varieties of Radish

Long White Lady Finger



LONG
WHITE
LADY
FINGER



ROSE
COLORED CHINA



ST. LOUIS WHITE SUMMER RADISH

OTHER STANDARD SUMMER KINDS	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
CHARTIER—A long crimson radish, tipped white.....	10c 15c
WHITE STRASBURG—Fine, large-sized and solid.....	10c 15c
STUTTGART WHITE SUMMER—Immense. Turnip-shaped	10c 15c
YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP—Large. Resists heat well	10c 15c

WINTER VARIETIES OF RADISH

Rose Colored China—Also known as Scarlet Winter. A very popular variety, with cylindrical roots three to four and one-half inches long, slightly larger at the bottom, and terminating abruptly. It grows nearly half above ground. Color of upper portion scarlet, shading to a clear rose below. Flesh pure white. Flavor mild or slightly pungent. It is the best keeper of all the Chinese varieties and admirably suited for winter use. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

OTHER FAVORITE VARIETIES FOR WINTER USE

ROUND SCARLET CHINA—New and good. Fine round roots for winter.....	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c 20c
ROUND BLACK SPANISH—The favorite winter "Rettig" of the Germans.....	10c 15c
LONG BLACK SPANISH—Dark skinned, white flesh. Splendid keeper.....	10c 15c
LONG WHITE SPANISH—Similar to Long Black, but has white skin.....	10c 15c
CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH—Immense size, crisp and juicy.....	10c 15c

SPINACH A SELECTION OF CHOICE KINDS

Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks afterward for a succession. This will furnish supply for spring and summer use. For the main crop, to be used during winter, sow in September in well-manured ground and cover with straw or leaves when severe, cold weather comes. In sheltered fields, however, there is no need of covering. The ground cannot be made too rich; the more manure, the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves.

FIVE OF THE BEST VARIETIES	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
BLOOMSDALE, or Savoy—The best of all.....	10c 15c
ROUND THICK LEAF—Large and fleshy.....	10c 15c
LONG STANDING—Best to sow in spring.....	10c 15c
VICTORIA—Also fine for spring sowing.....	10c 15c
PRICKLY—Very hardy and vigorous.....	10c 15c

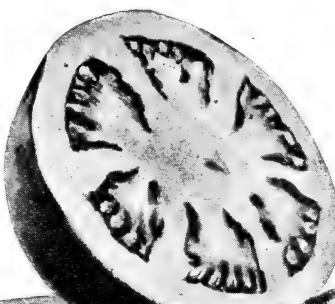


BLOOMSDALE, OR SAVOY

TOMATO—Plant's Selected Strains

For early plants, sow during February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, placed in a sunny window, and when two inches high, transplant to other boxes. Or, sow in hot-beds in drills five inches apart and half an inch deep and transplant when two inches high into another hot-bed, setting them four inches apart. Do not plant outside until all danger from frost is over. Then set them in hills four feet apart each way. The best soil for tomatoes is a very rich, retentive, sandy loam, but they do well on any well-drained, well-manured land and even in poor soil will produce better than most crops. If the stems of the plants, when planted out, are very long, they should be partly buried under ground. Water freely at time of transplanting and give them constant and thorough cultivation. For late use sow the seed in the open ground during May and early June, and transplant to their permanent location as soon as large enough. These plants will provide fruits during the fall months when those earliest set have become exhausted by continued bearing during the dry, hot weather. Tomato plants under field cultivation are generally allowed to run over the ground in any direction, and are not trained, but even under this method, it is a good plan to cut off a foot or more of the ends of all growing shoots, so when the first fruits are set, all the strength of the plant may go to develop and ripen them. If the vines are trained on trellises or tied to stakes, the fruits will ripen better and be of finer quality. Tomatoes are subject to few insect pests.

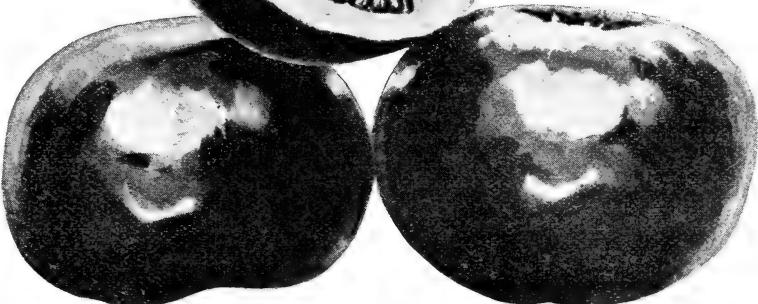
Sparks' Earliana—This is the earliest smooth bright red Tomato of good size now in cultivation—nearly equal in size and quality to the best later kinds. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender open branches of moderate growth, and well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season. The Tomatoes are deep scarlet, generally smooth, and grow in clusters of five to eight, averaging two and a half inches in diameter. Flesh deep red and of slightly acid flavor. Ounce, 20 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents.



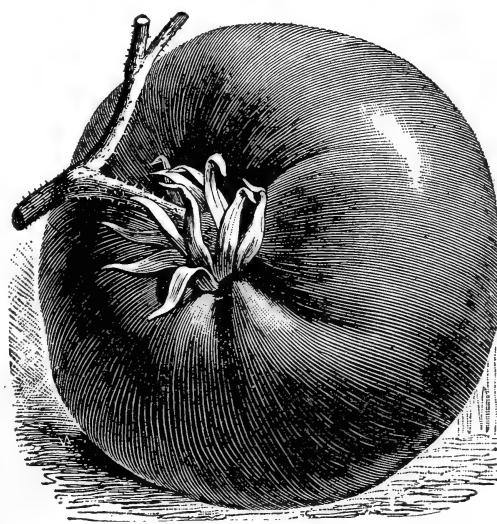
If attacked by the potato beetle, Paris Green will quickly destroy the enemy. The most serious disease is the "rot," which sometimes causes much havoc. The diseased fruit should be gathered and burned. Dwarf Champion is less subject to "rot" than any other variety.

New Stone—

Very large, perfectly smooth, bright scarlet, solid, best for canning and most popular of all as a main crop tomato for market. An extra fine strain. Ounce, 15 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.



SPARKS' EARLIANA TOMATO



PENDEROSA TOMATO

Ponderosa—

No variety is more deservedly popular than this. It excels in size, often attaining a circumference of eighteen inches, and weight of three and four pounds each. It is perfect in form, free from wrinkles, as solid and meaty as beefsteak, and almost seedless: It ripens thoroughly from center to skin, its glowing crimson color permeating the flesh to the heart. It is free from rot, and above all is its delicious quality and flavor—toothsome and rich when sliced, savory and delicious when canned. The plants of Ponderosa Tomato are luxuriant, healthy growers, independent of drought, free from blight, and early and continuous bearers. First ripe fruits are often picked in ten weeks from seed sowing, while late fruits may be gathered until frost. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

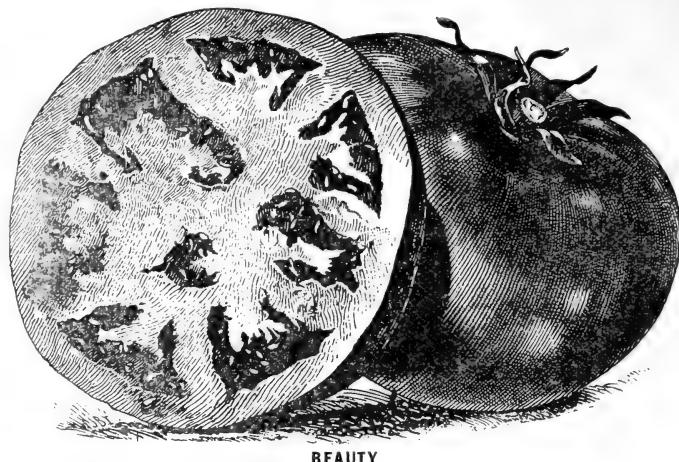
New Dwarf Stone—

Resembles Dwarf Champion but is of stronger growth and stands more erect. Tomatoes resemble the original Stone in color, shape and size. They ripen evenly and are of excellent flavor. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

NEW EARLY MARKET TOMATO BEAUTY

The best of the large, purple sorts and a great favorite with Southern and long distance shippers. Excellent for the early market. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers. Fruit very large, of uniform size and very smooth. Color of skin purplish pink. Flesh light pink and of superior flavor. A decided favorite everywhere either for the home market or for shipping.

Ounce, 20c. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c.



BEAUTY

Dwarf Champion—Unquestionably the most satisfactory variety for planting in the home garden. Of dwarf, upright growth, with such sturdy stalks that they hold the fruits well above the soil, without stakes or support. Ripens early and is very productive, especially on rich soil. Is entirely free from rot. Ounce, 25 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

OTHER SELECT AND POPULAR VARIETIES

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
ATLANTIC PRIZE—Small, irregular, bright-red fruits. Extremely early.....	15c	50c
ACME—A large, smooth, solid tomato, reddish purple in color. Excellent.....	20c	50c
EXCELSIOR—One of the best in every respect. Early and of good size.....	25c	75c
MAGNUS—Large, solid, smooth fruits of a rich purplish pink color.....	25c	75c
MATCHLESS—A full bright-red smooth, extra large variety. Good keeper.....	20c	60c
PARAGON—An old favorite, still preferred in many places.....	20c	50c
PERFECTION—An improved Acme, with blood-red skin. Early and fine.....	20c	50c
TROPHY—Large, smooth, solid and of fine flavor. For late use.....	20c	50c
GOLDEN QUEEN—Better flavored than the red kinds. Fine for preserving.....	25c	....
YELLOW PLUM—A good looker and valuable for preserving.....	25c	....
RED PLUM—Similar to Yellow Plum except in color.....	25c	....
RED CHERRY—Small scarlet fruits for pickling and fancy preserves.....	25c	....
RED PEAR—A favorite for preserves and for making "Tomato Figs".....	25c	....
YELLOW CHERRY—Similar to Red Cherry, but a light lemon yellow color.....	25c	....
YELLOW PEAR—Distinct in shape, bright yellow in color. Handsome.....	25c	....

SQUASH Summer and Winter Sorts

Plant eight to ten seeds each in well-manured hills as soon as warm weather is assured, thinning to three or four of the strongest plants after danger from bugs is past. Cultivate like melons or cucumbers.

EARLY WHITE SCALLOP BUSH—The White "Pattypan" or "Cymplings," as it is called in the South. A continuous bearer. Ships well. Color, light cream.



Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

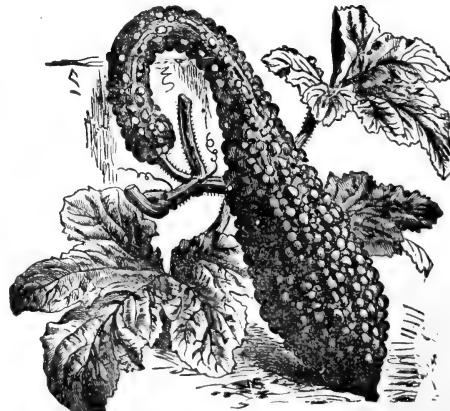
YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early, productive and of excellent quality. Golden colored. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

EARLY YELLOW SCALLOP BUSH—Similar to the White Bush in every respect except color. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

MAMMOTH WHITE SCALLOP BUSH—An improved sort. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

EARLY FORDHOOK—Ounce, 10 cents $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

CUSHAW—Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.



YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK

HUBBARD—The old well known winter standard. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

GOLDEN HUBBARD—Has rich orange-yellow colored skin. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

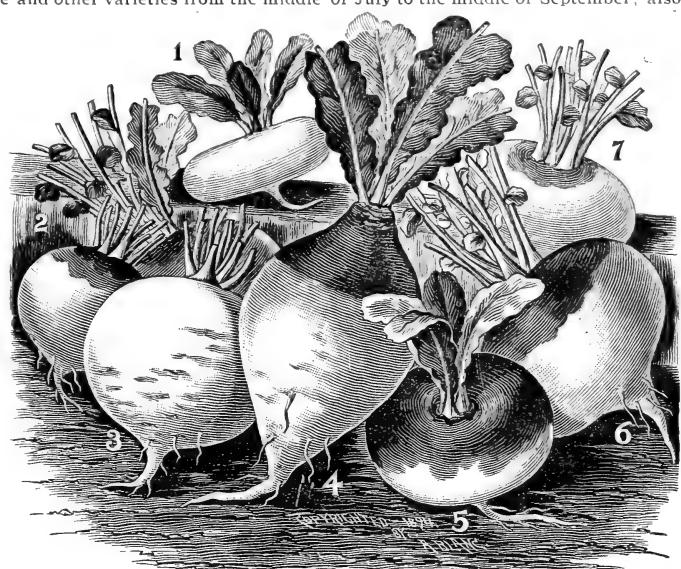
WARTED HUBBARD—Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents.

YELLOW WINTER CROOKNECK—Dry, sweet and rich. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

MAMMOTH CHILI—Ounce, 15 cents.

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

For spring crop sow the White Flat Dutch or the Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf as early as the seed can be put into the ground, in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Thin the young plants to stand six or eight inches apart in the rows. For a succession, continue to sow every two weeks until late in May. For the fall and winter crop, sow Purple Top White Globe and other varieties from the middle of July to the middle of September; also in drills, as directed for the spring sowing. While field Turnips are generally sown broadcast, much the largest crops will be obtained by drill culture. Turnips must be grown very rapidly to be of the best quality. The most suitable soil is a rich, friable loam, free from fresh manure. Recently broken sod land is excellent. Rutabagas are grown for feeding stock and are also valuable for table use. Take up Turnips in November, or before severe frosts, cut off the tops and store in a cool cellar or pit. Or, pile up in conical form, out of doors, on dry ground, cover carefully with long straw and finish by earthing up, covering them with twelve or fifteen inches of earth. Leave a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner, they will be found in good condition in the spring.



White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaf—The standard early turnip. Held in high esteem by all growers and has no superior for the family garden, as a spring variety. It is of flat shape, smooth, and with clear white skin. The flesh is mild, juicy and of excellent flavor. Matures quickly and grows to a medium size. An ideal sort for the Southern States. (Cut No. 1.) Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Purple Top Flat Strap-Leaf—The demand for this popular variety is always heavy and we take special care to secure extra selected seed, from the most carefully grown stock. It is one of the best Turnips on the market for both table use and stock feeding. Has a bright purple top, white underneath. Leaves are short, narrow and erect. Flesh white, fine grained and of mild, pleasant flavor. Matures in eight or nine weeks. Is a good cropper and an excellent keeper. (Cut No. 5.) Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 15 cents.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—The earliest variety in cultivation. Is ready for use a week sooner than any other. Shape flat and smooth. Medium size, with bright purple colored top and few leaves. Flesh white and of choice quality. Good for spring or fall planting. A good keeper. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cents.

Extra Early White Top Milan—This fine sort is very similar to the Purple Top Milan, but is pure white in color. It is an excellent Summer Turnip, making wonderfully rapid growth. Flesh tender. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Purple Top White Globe—One of the handsomest and most profitable Turnips, unsurpassed for either home or market use. Is a large, rapid-growing sort with globe-shaped roots, purple at the top and white underneath. Is of the same character and habit as the Purple Top Flat, but, owing to its great size, will produce twice as much to the acre. On account of its strong growth, it should be more severely thinned than other early varieties. It is always a sure cropper and the pure white flesh is of superior quality. It is very desirable for home garden planting. (Cut No. 6.) Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

Pomeranian White Globe—Produces immense white, globe-shaped roots, which in rich ground frequently attain a weight of twelve pounds. Considering its size it is very quick to mature. (Cut No. 3.) Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

RUTABAGA—**AMERICAN YELLOW PURPLE TOP**—The most satisfactory variety to grow for either family use or stock feeding. It is hardy, productive, sweet, solid and of fine quality. It keeps perfectly all winter and into the following summer. Ounce, 10 cents. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents.

OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES OF TURNIPS

	Oz.	lb.
WHITE EGG —Egg-shaped and of fine quality. Extra desirable for table use	10c	20c
COWHORN —Fine-grained and sweet. Excellent for stock feeding	10c	20c
YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE —The staple yellow turnip for table or market	10c	15c
ABERDEEN YELLOW PURPLE TOP —Superior for either table or stock	10c	15c
IMPROVED SWEET GERMAN —Flesh hard, white and firm. Sow early	10c	15c
SEVENTOP —Grown for salad or pasturage. Tops only are used, roots no account	10c	15c

PLANT'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS

To grow Flowers well, the soil must be as carefully prepared as for vegetables. Spade the beds to a depth of at least eighteen inches and make them rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed in. A small quantity of sand will greatly improve stiff, heavy clay. **DON'T BURY YOUR SEEDS.** Plant the largest, like Nasturtiums, not more than an inch deep; Balsams, half an inch; Aster, a quarter of an inch; Petunias, Poppies, etc., on the surface. Firm the soil over the seeds with a board and **keep it constantly moist.** Don't allow seedlings to crowd each other. Transplant in cloudy weather or in the evening and shade from the sun a day or two. **Give each plant plenty of room.** Keep the surface loose, breaking it up after every hard, dashing rain, or heavy watering. Cover the beds during summer with a mulch two inches deep of grass clippings or rotted manure. Stake neatly all weak-stemmed or straggling plants. Never let seeds form, and remember that the more flowers you cut the more you will have. If these simple rules are learned by heart, and strictly followed, entire success is certain.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS FIVE CENTS PER PACKET

Alyssum — (*Mad-Wort*)—Popular little plants for edging or massing, blooming profusely all summer. Will also do well in the house in winter.

SWEET ALYSSUM—Of trailing habit. Fragrant. **LITTLE GEM**—Very Dwarf and a great bloomer.

Amaranthus — Liked for its richly colored foliage. The plants grow three to five feet high and should be used as backgrounds.

MIXED VARIETIES—Rose, blood-red and yellow.

Antirrhinum — (*Snap-Dragon*)—Half-hardy perennials of great beauty, flowering freely the first year from seed. Grow from two to three feet high and flourish in any soil.

LARGE-FLOWERING MIXED—Many gay colors.

Asters — Sow seed indoors or under glass during February and early March, and they will bloom in July, before the season of blight and blister beetles. For fall blooming, plant the seed in a specially prepared bed the last week in May. Transplant Asters twice; it makes them healthy and vigorous. Keep the soil as cool as possible in mid-summer, by mulching, and give plenty of water. Set the plants from ten to fifteen inches apart. The soil should be very rich. Do not grow Asters two years in succession in the same locality. A change of soil tends to prevent blight. If attacked by root-lice, indicated by an apparently causeless wilting of the plants, draw the earth away from the stem and soak the roots well with tobacco tea, made by steeping tobacco stems a few hours and diluting until the color of ordinary tea.

GLOBE-FLOWERED—All the best colors mixed.

TRUFFAUT'S PAEONY-FLOWERED Mixed.

Balsam — (*Lady-Slipper*)—An old-time favorite, with brilliant double flowers. Succeeds best in good, rich loam. Height two feet.

DOUBLE MIXED—White, rose, pink, scarlet, etc.

Calendula — (*Pot Marigold*)—One of the showiest and most free flowering annuals, growing in any good soil and blooming continually.

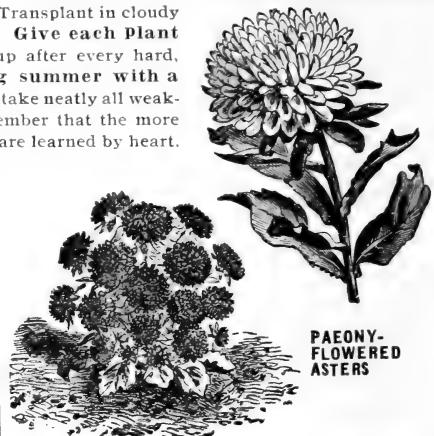
BEST DOUBLE MIXED—Orange, yellow and sulphur.

Calliopsis — Beautiful and showy, free-flowering annuals. Excellent for cutting and for planting in masses. Bloom all summer long.

CALLIOPSIS—Golden yellow, and crimson mixed.

Carnation Marguerite — These lovely fragrant Carnations produce fine double flowers. Seed may be sown thinly in shallow rows in the garden early in the spring, and the plants will begin to bloom in about four months. When well started the young plants should be transplanted to stand twelve inches apart. They are quite hardy, flowering the first season until late in the fall.

CARNATION—Marguerite double mixed; all colors.



PAEONY-
FLOWERED
ASTER



CALLIOPSIS

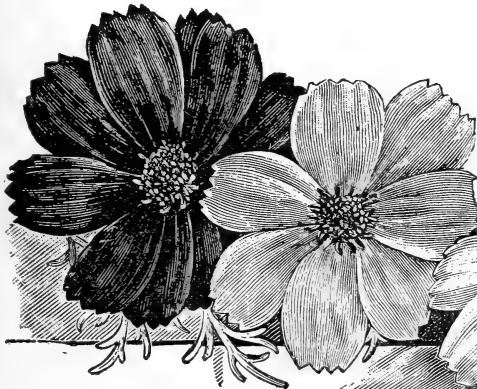


CARNATION
MARGUERITE

PLANT'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS



CENTAUREA CYANUS
(Corn Flower)



MAMMOTH COSMOS



DIANTHUS

Candytuft—Indispensable for cutting. Always in bloom. When sown in April blooms from July till frost. Very hardy.

EMPEROR—A complete mass of snowy-white flowers.

MIXED COLORS—White, carmine, crimson, etc.

Castor Bean—(*Ricinus*)—Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage fourteen feet tall, with gigantic leaves, three feet or more across.

ZANZIBARENSIS—The most striking variety.
LARGE CHOICE MIXED—Very showy.

Centaurea—(Cornflower)—One of the most attractive of all annuals. Is of the easiest culture, succeeding in any ordinary soil and in any situation. Our strain is extra choice, producing a profusion of white, pink, rose and dark and light blue blooms.

CENTAUREA CYANUS—All colors mixed.

Chrysanthemum—(Painted Daisy)—The annual Chrysanthemums grow easily from seed and bloom freely during the summer and fall. They should be given plenty of moisture and as cool a location as possible. The flowers are single, daisy-like and of many bright colors.

SUMMER VARIETIES—All the best kinds.

Cockscomb—(*Celosia Cristata*) Easily grown from seed and one of the most showy and brilliant annuals. The combs frequently measure a foot across.

DWARF VARIETIES—Scarlets, crimson, etc.

Cosmos—Beautiful and extremely graceful autumn-blooming plants, with finely cut foliage. They are fairly loaded with large, nodding, white, pink or crimson flowers from mid-September until killing frost. They should be started as early as possible. When a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth and the branches should be kept pinched back until the buds begin to form. This will largely increase the blooming surface. They should be given some support to prevent being blown over by high winds.

MAMMOTH—Finest mixed, white, pink, crimson, etc.

Dianthus—One of the most popular flowers in cultivation, of a wide variety of colors and very profuse and continuous bloomers. Seed may be sown out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over and in a few weeks the plants will be a mass of flowers.

CHINESE DOUBLE—Numerous colors mixed.

HEDDEWEGII—Mixed colors from choice sorts.

Eschscholtzia—(California Poppy.)—Very attractive annuals for beds, edging or massing. Profuse bloomers. Sow seed in very shallow drills, in the open ground where plants are to remain. Thin to stand eight inches apart. They bloom continuously until frost. Prevailing color, bright golden yellow.

MIXED COLORS—White, yellow and orange.

Gaillardia—(Blanket Flower) Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of the flowers, which bloom till frost. Sow seed early in spring in shallow rows and thin out to stand ten inches apart.

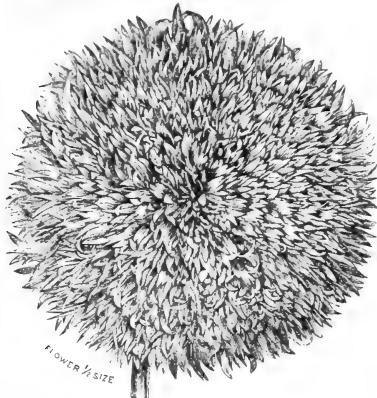
FINE MIXED—Orange, crimson and variegated.

PRICE OF ALL FLOWER SEEDS FIVE CENTS PER LIBERAL PACKET.

PLANT'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS

Helianthus—(Sunflower)—The variety Gold-en Ball which we list, is far superior to common kinds, resembling more a big yellow Chrysanthemum.

GOLDEN BALL SUNFLOWER—Choice double.



GOLDEN BALL SUNFLOWER

Hollyhock—Blooms second season from seed. Our strain of Double Allegheny Fringed produces mammoth flowers, of a crimped, silk-like texture, with fringed and cut edges, ranging from a lovely shrimp pink to deep red in color. Is not subject to rust. The Hollyhock loves deep, rich, moist ground, but will grow and bloom in almost any soil.

ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCKS—The best colors.

Larkspur—Well known and popular annuals of great beauty, noted for the richness of their colors, especially the blues, so rarely found in garden flowers. Of easy culture.

DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET—All colors mixed.
TALL BRANCHING—A splendid mixture.

Lobelia—Elegant little plants of easy culture, completely covered with flowers from June until September.

ERINUS ERECTA—Blue and white mixed.

Marigold—Succeeds best in light soil, with full exposure to the sun. The French sorts are fine for edging or bedding, because of their thin, dwarf, compact growth. The African varieties are better for cutting. Sow seed in the open ground and thin to one foot apart.

FRENCH DWARF MIXED—Yellow to deep red.
AFRICAN, TALL MIXED—Numerous colors.

Marvel of Peru—(Four O'clocks or Mirabilis)—One of the showiest annuals, and of the simplest culture.

MIXED COLORS—Yellow, red, striped, etc.

Mignonette—(Reseda)—Does best during the cool, moist weather of early spring and fall, but will flower freely in summer from spring-sown seed. Sow seed where the plants are to remain and thin to six inches or more apart. Frequent sowings at intervals of two weeks will give a succession of bloom.

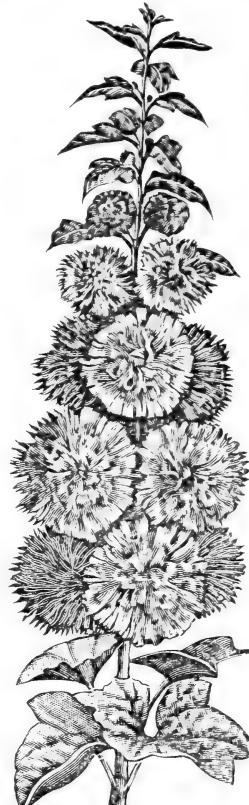
GIANT PYRAMIDALIS—Slender spikes. Fragrant.

LARGE FLOWERING—The common sweet.

Myosotis—(Forget-Me-Not)—These charming little favorites succeed best in damp, shady situations, but thrive anywhere.

ALPESTRIS—The True Forget-Me-Not. Blue.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS 5 CENTS PER PACKET.



ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCK



MARIGOLD—FRENCH DWARF



MIGNONETTE

PRICE
OF ALL
FLOWER
SEEDS
REDUCED
TO
FIVE
CENTS
PER
LIBERAL
PACKET

PLANT'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS



NASTURTIUMS
PLANT'S SUPERB MIXTURE



LARGE FLOWERING PANSIES
PLANT'S RAINBOW STRAIN



FRINGED PETUNIAS
PLANT'S CHOICE MIXTURE OF HYBRIDS

Nasturtium — (*Tropaeolum*) No annual has more points of merit, or is more widely popular. Insect and disease proof, Nasturtiums flourish in any kind of soil and in any location. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting well. Thin them whenever they become crowded, never allowing them to touch each other at any stage of growth. It is also important that moisture should not stand about the roots; therefore, in damp locations, drainage should be provided or the plants set in ridges of earth. The advice frequently given to grow Nasturtiums in poor soil, is a mistake. They fully appreciate good garden loam and will respond by furnishing much larger and finer flowers. The dwarf varieties are fine for bedding and edgings. The tall sorts may be trained on trellises or fences, but are most beautiful trailing over the ground.

DWARF VARIETIES MIXED—A superior strain.
TALL MIXED—Selected from the largest flowers.
HYBRIDS OF MADAME GUNTER—Best of all.

Pansy— Pansies do best and produce the largest and finest flowers in cool moist weather. The seed should therefore be sown either in the early fall out of doors, or during February, in the house, for spring blooming. If sown outside in April, and the plants carried through the summer in a shady place, a rich autumn display will result. The secret of success with Pansies is to give them the richest possible soil and to never permit the soil to become dry for a moment. We offer choice of three superior mixtures: **Fine Mixed**, including all the different varieties; **Plant's Rainbow Mixture**, including all shades from pure white to deepest blue and black, and prepared specially for bedding; **Large Flowering Mixed**, an extra fine strain selected with the greatest care from the largest and finest flowers only.

FINE MIXED—A great variety of colors.
RAINBOW MIXTURE—The best sorts.
LARGE FLOWERING MIXTURE.

Petunias— Few plants equal the Petunia for effective display. It begins flowering early and continues a mass of bloom until killed by frost. The seed, which is very fine, should be sown early, merely scattering it on the surface of the seed bed and shading until it germinates. The weakest seedlings usually give the richest colored flowers. Give Petunias good, rich garden soil and a sunny location. The flowers have a wide range of color and some are deliciously fragrant.

HYBRIDA MIXED—The best bedding kinds.

Poppies— Unrivalled for continuous and dazzling display of the brightest colors. The seed is fine as dust and should not be covered. Scatter on the surface, press in with a board and moisten until started. Sow as early as possible and where the plants are to remain, as they will not stand transplanting. Will do well in any ordinary garden soil, but prefer a sandy loam and sunny exposure. Our carnation-flowered kinds include all sizes, shapes and colors, and both single and double. Average height two feet. Always conspicuous and brilliant.

CARNATION FLOWERED—Fine double mixed.

PRICE OF ALL FLOWER SEEDS FIVE CENTS PER LIBERAL PACKET

PLANT'S
RELIABLE

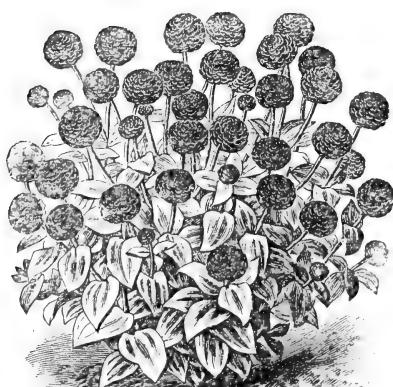
FLOWER SEEDS



PHLOX DRUMMONDI
PLANT'S EXTRA FINE MIXED



VERBENA
MAMMOTH EXTRA CHOICE



ZINNIA—ELEGANS

Phlox Drummondi—Very beautiful free-flowering annuals of quick, compact growth. When grouped in masses the color effect is brilliant beyond description. They will grow even in poor soil, but in order to develop to the highest perfection must have rich soil and plenty of room. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July 1st and be literally covered with bloom until autumn. They are unsurpassed for cutting. Height, one foot.
FINE MIXED—White, pink, scarlet, etc.

Portulaca—Very popular for dry, hot situations. Does best in sandy soil, but is not over particular. A profuse bloomer.

SINGLE MIXED—Red, white, yellow, etc.

DOUBLE FINE MIXED—Most come true.

Salvia—(Scarlet Sage) A favorite bedding plant, easily grown from seed and bearing long spikes of glowing, scarlet flowers in great profusion from July until frost. Start seed early. They delight in a sunny location.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—The true scarlet sage.

Stocks—(Gilly-Flower)—Desirable as pot flowers as well as for planting in the garden. Must be kept cool and moist.

DOUBLE MIXED—All colors. Fragrant.

Sweet William—An old-time favorite, hardy perennial, blooming the first year from spring sown seed.

SINGLE MIXED—Many brilliant colors. Choice.

Verbena—Start the seed early under glass and transplant in April to the open ground, setting them eighteen inches to two feet apart. Sow in the open ground after April 15th. They prefer a light, rich loam, a sunny location and fresh soil every year. Under favorable conditions single plants will cover a space three feet in diameter and furnish a profusion of flowers until cut down by frost. Plants grown from seed are not only cheaper than those grown from cuttings, but are much more vigorous.

FINE MIXED—All the finest colors.

MAMMOTH EXTRA CHOICE MIXED.

Violet—Fragrant, early spring bloomers, thriving best in rich, deep soil and a shady location. Seeds slow to germinate.

ODORATA—Sweetly fragrant. Bright blue.

Wallflower—Half-hardy perennials, needing protection during winter. Bloom in spring; are deliciously sweet-scented.

SINGLE MIXED—All the desirable colors.

Wild Flower-Garden—A mixture of from fifty to seventy-five varieties of standard, hardy flowers, all beautiful and easy to grow. Very useful for covering untidy-looking bare places, fence corners, embankments and similar unsightly spots. Will produce a continuous display of bloom all summer long.

Zinnias—No flowers are more easily and certainly grown from seed sown in the open ground. They bloom continuously. Height about 18 inches. Set plants 18 inches apart. Few flowers are as satisfactory as Zinnias.

ELEGANS—Double Mixed. A choice selection.

PRICE OF ALL FLOWER SEEDS FIVE CENTS PER LIBERAL PACKET

Plant's Reliable SWEET PEAS

To succeed perfectly with Sweet Peas, sow the seed early—in February or March, if possible. Dig the ground deeply and make rich with bone meal, or thoroughly rotted manure. Give a sunny location and run the rows north and south. Plant the seed in double rows, in trenches a foot wide and four inches deep, covering them to a depth of two inches at first and filling the trenches gradually as the vines grow. Tread the ground firmly over and to each side of the rows after sowing. Sow thinly and thin the plants to stand about four inches apart. Pick the flowers as fast as they open; don't let seed pods form. Mulch during the hot months and when watering them do it liberally.

25 NAMED VARIETIES

The following list represents a complete assortment of colors in Sweet Peas. All other named varieties are simply slight variations and in many cases only an expert could detect the difference.

AURORA—Orange, rose and white striped. The finest of all striped sweet peas.

COUNTESS CADOGAN—Lilac and bright blue.

COUNTESS OF LATHOM—A soft, creamy pink.

DAINTY—White with pink edge. Well named.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—The newest and best white.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER—A rich, royal purple.

EARLIEST OF ALL—Blooms a week earlier than any except Mont Blanc. Pink and white.

HON. MRS. E. KENYON—A beautiful shade of primrose. Enormous flowers. Very desirable.

JANET SCOTT—Bright pink and buff. Lovely.

JEANNIE GORDON—Rose and primrose blended.

KING EDWARD VII—The best and brightest red.

LADY GRISSEL HAMILTON—Extra large flowers of a dainty lavender color. Charming.

LORD ROSEBERRY—Magenta-rose: very distinct.

LOTTIE ECKFORD White shaded lilac and blue.

LOVELY—Deep pink, shading to rose on edges.

MISS WILLMOTT—Extra large flowers of the richest orange pink, shaded salmon.

MODESTY—Blush white, blotched with pink.

MONT BLANC—The earliest of all. Snowy white and of good form and size.

MRS. WALTER WRIGHT—A rich shade of rose purple.

NAVY BLUE—A combination of indigo blue and violet giving the effect of dark navy blue.

OTHELLO—A deep maroon self-colored of very large size and hooded form.

PRIMA DONNA—A bright shade of blush pink.

PRINCE OF WALES—Large flower of deep rose crimson.

ROYAL ROSE—Crimson pink, shaded light pink.

STELLA MORSE—Rich buff, shaded light pink.

MIXED VARIETIES

OUR SUPERB MIXTURE—Choicest sorts.

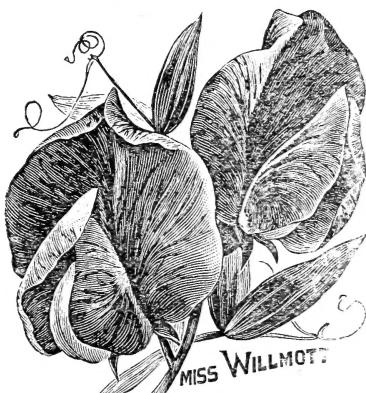
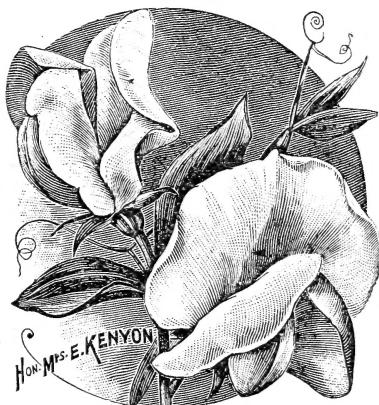
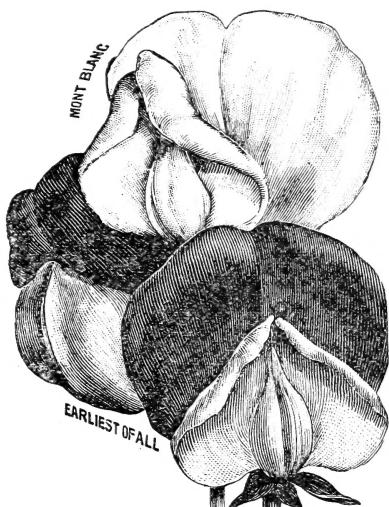
ECKFORD'S NEW MIXTURE—Mammoth.

PINK AND REDS, MIXED—Best colors.

STRIPED VARIETIES MIXED—Very distinct.

LIGHT COLORS MIXED—Specially fine.

CUPIDS MIXED—Very popular dwarf sorts.



PLANT'S RELIABLE CLIMBING VINES

Balloon Vine—A rapid-growing, handsome summer climber, small, white flowers, followed by inflated seed vessels, shaped like small balloons. Ten to fifteen feet; annual.

Canary-Bird Vine—A rapid-growing, summer-climbing annual, growing ten to fifteen feet high. It will cover trellis work in the most graceful manner, producing hundreds of its pretty fringed bright yellow flowers, which resemble a canary bird with expanded wings.

Cobea Scandens—Elegant, rapid-growing climbers, attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet. Particularly desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. Flowers large and well-shaped.

Cypress Vine—Known and liked everywhere for its delicate fern-like foliage and beautiful star-shaped flowers. Fine for covering fences.

MIXED COLORS—White and scarlet.

Dolichos—(*Hyacinth Bean*)—A popular climber of extra rapid growth, making a dense and attractive screen.

MIXED COLORS—White and reddish violet.



MORMODICA (BALSAM APPLE)

Mixture of Climbers—Sure to produce an abundance of beautiful vines no matter where planted.

Moon Flower—Makes an immense growth of vine, and dense, glossy-green foliage. Seed should be started early, especially in the North as it is a late bloomer. File or cut a small notch in edge of seed before planting, and soak a few hours in warm water.

LARGE FLOWERING WHITE—The old favorite.

Mormodica—(*Balsam Apple*)—A very beautiful climber, with handsome apple-shaped fruits. Of rapid growth.

Nasturtiums—See page 29 for description and cultural directions of tall or climbing kinds.

Scarlet Runner—A popular, ornamental climber, with sprays of bright, pea-shaped blossoms.



COBEA SCANDENS

Gourds—Summer climbing annuals of luxuriant growth for covering arbors, etc.; they bear fruits known as "Ornamental Gourds." Ten to thirty feet.

JAPANESE NEST EGG—Fruits resemble an egg exactly in form, size and color. Vine very handsome.

DIPPER GOURD—Useful for many household purposes and a desirable vine for porches.

HERCULES CLUB GOURD—Produces immense club-shaped fruits, 4 feet long.

WILD CUCUMBER—One of the most rapid and free-flowering of all annual climbers.

SMALL VARIETIES MIXED—Produces a great variety of small curious fruits.

Morning Glory—(*Convolvulus Major*)—Either of the varieties listed will make a beautiful display of rapid-growing vine and gorgeous flowers. The Japanese Morning Glories produce much larger flowers than the old kind, with a wider range of color, including every possible shade from the faintest pink to the deepest blue.

NEW JAPANESE MIXED—The finest colors.

FINE MIXED—The old-fashioned kind.



MORNING GLORY

SEED TABLES

The quantity of seed sown per acre, and such other estimates as are given here, are approximate figures only. They may vary in different sections and States just as soil and the climate varies, and often one farmer to insure a full stand sows seed more generously than his neighbor. The given weights per bushel are in general use.

GARDEN SEED

	Seed for one acre.	Seed for a 300 ft. row.
Asparagus.....	6 lbs.	8 ozs.
Beans, dwarf (drills).....	1½ bu.	3 qts.
Beans, pole.....	½ bu.	1 pint
Beet, garden.....	6 lbs.	5 ozs.
Beet, Mangel.....	7 lbs.	1
Broccoli.....	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts.....	4 to 6 ozs.	½ oz.
Cabbage, outdoors.....	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Cabbage, sown in frames.....	6 ozs.	.....
Carrot.....	4 lbs.	3 ozs.
Cauliflower.....	.....	½ oz.
Celery.....	6 ozs.	3 ozs.
Collards (drills).....	3 lbs.	½ oz.
Corn, Sweet (hills).....	8 qts.	1 pint
Corn, Pop (shelled).....	3 qts.	1 pint
Cucumber.....	3 lbs.	4 ozs.
Egg plant.....	4 ozs.	½ oz.
Endive.....	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kale (drills).....	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Kohl Rabi.....	10 ozs.	1 oz.
Leek.....	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Lettuce.....	3 lbs.	2 ozs.
Melon, Musk (hills).....	3 lbs.	1 oz.
Melon, Water (hills).....	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Okra.....	12 lbs.	12 ozs.
Onion seed.....	5 lbs.	2 ozs.
Onion seed, for sets.....	50 lbs.	8 ozs.
Parsnip.....	5 lbs.	4 ozs.
Parsley.....	4 lbs.	2 ozs.
Peas, garden.....	2 bus.	3 qts.
Pepper.....	.....	½ oz.
Potatoes.....	10 bus.	½ bu.
Pumpkin (hills).....	5 lbs	2 ozs.
Radish.....	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Rhubarb.....	3½ lbs.	4 ozs.
Salsify.....	8 lbs.	4 ozs.
Spinach.....	10 lbs.	6 ozs.
Squash.....	4 to 6 lbs.	3 ozs.
Tomato (in frame).....	3 ozs.	1 oz.
Tobacco.....	2 ozs.	.....
Turnip (drills).....	2 lbs.	3 ozs.
Turnip, (broadcast).....	3 lbs.	.....

CLOVERS

	Weight per bus.	Quantity to sow 1 acre.
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	60 lbs.	20 to 30 lbs.
Alsike or Swedish.....	60	8 to 10
Bokhara.....	60	8 to 10
Burr.....	16	12 to 16
Crimson or Scarlet.....	60	8 to 10
Esperette.....	32	20 to 30
Honey or Bee.....	60	8 to 10
Mammoth or Sapling.....	60	8 to 10
Red.....	60	6 to 8
White.....	60	5 to 6

MILLETS

Cat-Tail (Pearl).....	50	8 to 10
Common.....	50	25 to 35
German or Golden.....	50	25 to 35
Siberian.....	50	6 to 8

GRASSES

	Weight per bus.	Quantity to sow 1 acre.
Awnless Brome.....	14 lbs	28 to 42 lbs
Bermuda.....	40	2 to 3
Creeping Bent.....	14	15 to 20
English Perennial Rye.....	20	30 to 40
English Blue.....	14	20 to 30
Hungarian.....	45	25 to 35
Italian Rye.....	20	30 to 40
Johnson.....	25	25 to 30
Kentucky Blue for Pasture.....	14	20 to 25
Kentucky Blue for lawns.....	14	40 to 50
Orchard.....	14	12 to 15
Red Top—in chaff.....	14	15 to 20
Red Top—solid seed.....	14	6 to 10
Rescue.....	14	20 to 30
Tall Meadow Oat.....	12	20 to 30
Timothy.....	45	16 to 12
Wooly Soft (Meadow).....	8	25 to 35
Mixture for Pastures.....	14	30 to 40
Greenlawn Mixture.....	14	40 to 50

MISCELLANEOUS

Barley.....	48 lbs.	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Beans—Navy.....	60	1½ to 2 bus.
Beans—Field.....	60	1½ to 2 bus.
Beans—Soja.....	60	20 to 30 lbs.
Broom-Corn Seed.....	48	2 to 4 qts.
Buckwheat.....	52	1 to 1¼ bus.
Cane Seed—for sugar.....	50	4 to 8 lbs.
Cane Seed—for fodder.....	50	30 to 50 lbs.
Castor Beans.....	46	4 to 5 lbs.
Corn—Field.....	56	4 to 5 qts.
Corn Fodder, broadcast.....	56	2 bus.
Corn Fodder, drilled.....	56	1 bus.
Cow Peas.....	60	1 to 1½ bus.
Flax.....	56	1 to 1¼ bus.
Hemp.....	44	4 to 5 lbs.
Kaffir Corn—in drills.....	50	3 to 5 lbs.
Kaffir Corn—broadcast.....	50	½ to 1 bus.
Oats.....	32	1½ to 2 bus.
Peas—Field.....	60	1½ to 2 bus.
Peanuts.....	22	2 bus. in pods.
Pumpkin, Common Field.....	30	2 to 3 qts.
Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	50	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye.....	56	1 to 1½ bus.
Sunflower.....	22	2 to 3 lbs.
Teosinte.....	—	4 to 6 lbs.
Wheat—spring or winter.....	60	1¼ to 1½ bus.
Vetches—spring or winter.....	50	1 to 1½ bus.

ROOTS, SETS AND PLANTS

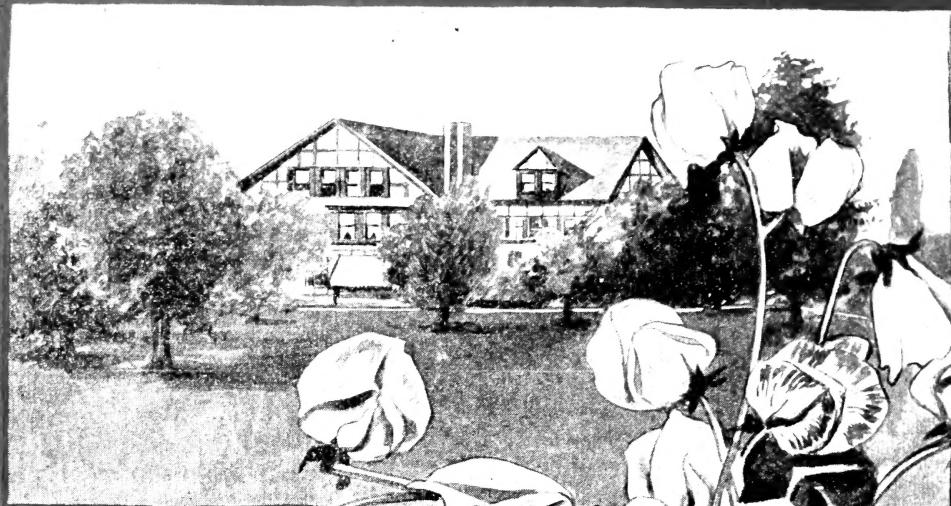
	Approximate quantity to plant 1 acre.
Artichoke Roots.....	8 to 10 bus.
Asparagus Roots, or Plants.....	8,000
Cabbage, Early, Plants.....	14,000
Cabbage, Late, Plants.....	8,000
Cauliflower Plants.....	8,000
Celery Plants.....	15,000
Horse Radish Roots.....	12,000
Onion Sets (measured).....	6 to 10 bus.
Onion Sets—Tops.....	4 to 6 bus.
Potatoes—Irish.....	10 to 12 bus.
Potatoes—Sweet (Plants).....	12,000

PLANT SEED COMPANY

"RELIABLE SEEDS"

814-816 N. 4th Street
817-819 N. 3rd Street

SAINT LOUIS, MO.



Beautiful Lawns
are insured if planted
with our
Greenlawn Seed.
Plant Seed Co.
St. Louis.